

INSTALLATIONS IN ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTTISH LOWLANDS, NORTHERN IRELAND







## Theatre backlash feared over 'Romans' trial

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

A trial which could have a significant effect on the showing of controversial plays opens today at the Central Criminal Court when Mrs Mary Whitehouse brings a private prosecution against Mr Michael Bogdanov, director of the National Theatre, production of Howard Brenton's play *The Romans in Britain*.

Mr Bogdanov is charged under the Sexual Offences Act, 1956, with procuring and being party to "the commission by a man of an act of gross indecency with another man" as the result of a scene in the play showing simulated buggery.

Mrs Whitehouse, president of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, brought the private prosecution after the Attorney General refused to initiate proceedings. Mr Bogdanov was committed for trial from Hove Magistrates' Court last autumn.

It is feared that if he is convicted — theatres will no longer be protected by the Theatres Act, 1968, against the legal consequences of any crime or controversy. That could return the theatre to the kind of censorship exercised by the Lord Chamberlain and which the Act was designed to end. The theatre world has therefore united against the prosecution.

The Sexual Offences Act is usually used to deal with homosexual acts in public places and has never before been invoked against a play.

If Mrs Whitehouse succeeds with her case, several other plays now in production could face the risk of similar action.

Mr Bogdanov's defence costs are likely to run into tens of thousands of pounds. The National Theatre is expected to foot the bill because it indemnifies its directors against the consequences of their productions, but the Theatre Defence Fund, established after Mr Bogdanov's commitment, has already raised some £10,000 towards the defence.

Mr Brenton has for the last three weeks been touring provincial theatres to give readings of the play, and last night a stage reading was held at the Old Vic, with all the proceeds going towards the defence costs. During the trial the Oxford Playhouse intends to hold nightly presentations of each day's court proceedings.

*The Romans in Britain* caused immediate controversy when it was produced at the National Theatre.

Sir Horace Cutler, then leader of the Greater London Council, strongly criticised the play and said the council would have to consider its future policy towards the theatre. The GLC subsequently decided to continue its grant.

## Police go to 999 calls on bicycles

Hamshire police are saving money by telling officers not to attend all 999 calls immediately. They are instead sending more policemen by bicycle or on foot to calls in an experiment which could become general policy in England and Wales.

For the past nine months 999 calls in the Havant area, near Portsmouth, have been given a "graded response". If a call is considered non-urgent a patrol car with flashing blue light is saved a trip.

At the weekend the results of the experiment were given to Hampshire police committee, Home Office officials and police instructors. Inspector C. J. Lewis told them the public did not expect an immediate response to calls not involving real emergencies.

He said: "The deployment of extra foot and cycle beat officers means that we no longer need three cars and a motor cycle, and have reduced the mileage by 20 per cent on a monthly total of 40,000 miles, with no complaints regarding our service."

"On that basis we feel we have achieved a more disciplined and effective control of the police response."

He said that radio controllers had guidelines as to when a delayed response was acceptable. If a life was being threatened, a serious offence was in progress or a suspect was at the scene, officers would attend at once.



Demonstrators dressed as Law Lords (left) thronging a London bus yesterday in protest at rising fares, and a shirt with a message being presented to Mrs Margaret Thatcher on Saturday at the Tory local government conference in Kensington, where pickets complained to the Prime Minister about high rates. A campaign called WARS (Westminster Against Reckless Spending) has been formed.

## Why 69 'lords' caught the bus from Hampstead

Tourists who stopped to stare at Big Ben late yesterday morning were suddenly treated to the sight of 69 lords "leaping across Westminster Bridge. Many of the lords were unmistakably ladies, especially those carrying babies, and all wore home-made robes and wigs that appeared to have been cut from door mats. (Hugh Clayton writes).

They arrived in 159 bus which they had boarded at the start of its

journey in Hampstead. They got out at a stop on the bridge sited appropriately between the Houses of Parliament on the north side of the river and the headquarters of the Greater London Council to the south.

Their action was a carefully constructed mockery of the ruling by the Law Lords against the Fares Fair policy introduced by the Labour-dominated Greater London Council last year. Fares will

increase, in some cases doubling, next week in the wake of the Lords' decision.

The protesters spent about 10 minutes caricaturing law lords before deciding to adjourn to the nearest public house. "We shall be back," one said as the bus left with two passengers and a banner reading "democracy taken for a ride". Mr Jeffrey Bunyan, the conductor, collected a record Sunday total of 20p

## Haughey to sound Reagan on Ulster

From Our Correspondent Dublin

Mr Charles Haughey the Prime Minister is to seek American support for his call for British withdrawal from Northern Ireland when he visits President Reagan in Washington this week.

Mr Haughey, who was elected last week, leaves for the United States today accompanied by Mr Gerard Collins, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs. He will be guest at lunch in the White House on Wednesday, St Patrick's Day, and will later have talks on Capital Hill with Senator Edward Kennedy. Mr Thomas O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other politicians.

Mr Haughey told the Daily that he believes a settlement in Northern Ireland lies in a British withdrawal and he will canvass support for that view. He and his government are hoping that President Reagan may say something significant on the issue, particularly in view of the briefing Mr William Clark, the United States National Security Adviser received during recent visits to Dublin and London.

Tonight, Mr Haughey will become the first Taoiseach to address the New York Economic Club in the presence of about 800 guests. He would be outlining, he said yesterday, Ireland's ability to receive American investment.

## Black men harassed, report says

By Lucy Hodges

A survey carried out by law centre staff in Notting Hill, West London, found at least 25 examples of "disturbingly bad policing".

It covered 71 local advice and community workers who had been stopped and questioned by the police in the past 12 months. Black men were stopped in the street by the police in circumstances which they described as harassment 30 times as often as white men.

The survey, released yesterday, accepts that such a small sample cannot be statistically sound but says that there is a "vast" discrepancy between the perceived experiences of black people and white people. It also found that white men were almost four times as likely to be stopped in the street as white women, probably because more men were stopped while driving cars.

Blacks were not stopped more than whites, but they were four times as likely to be stopped as whites in circumstances where they could see no legitimate reason.

The second part of the research looked at 30 law centre cases involving blacks. Only two cases did not involve statements criticising the behaviour of the police. The survey says those showed at least 25 examples of bad policing.

*Police and the Notting Hill Community (North Kensington) Law Centre, 74 Goltborne Road, London W10, 20p to cover postage and packing.*

## Video tax rejection denounced

By Kenneth Gosling

The British Copyright Council has rejected as totally unconvincing arguments against a levy on audio-visual equipment and blank recording tape put forward last year in a Government Green Paper.

It says the Green paper's attitude to a levy is pessimistic and unimaginative. It rejects assertions that a levy would have to be "unreasonably high to replace lost income; that it would be inflationary; that a high proportion of its beneficiaries would be foreign, and that it would be difficult to distribute the resulting income.

The council says the country is on the threshold of an explosion of video recording. It adds that it is a question not of whether the interests of rights owners are harmed by private copying but of infringement of copyright owners' rights.

The council's document amplifies a shorter submission made in December accusing the Government of trying to postpone indefinitely reform of copyright laws.

It also describes as "quite extraordinary" a comment in the Green paper that the Government is not convinced that private video recording harms the interests of broadcasters, producers or other rights owners.

The council calls for a blanket licence to cover photocopying and quotes a survey of 97 Scottish schools where 66,428 copies of literary and musical works were made in six weeks.

## Cut-price plan to return salmon to the Trent

From Arthur Osman, Nottingham

A senior fisheries officer for three years in the clean of the Severn-Trent Water Authority is said to have suggested a cut-price method of bringing salmon back to the once grossly polluted river Trent. He also thinks it might be feasible to reintroduce the sturgeon to the river's lower reaches.

Mr Peter Jarrams, the authority's fisheries technical officer at Nottingham, said the river water quality had improved sufficiently for salmon runs to be possible. But it would cost millions of pounds to build passes at insurmountable weirs so that adult fish can run upriver to spawning grounds.

Mr Jarrams, who spent two months studying salmon management in North America, said a salmon run could be created by planting a million eyed eels each year.

## Plight of the homeless

By Our Social Services Correspondent

A survey of single homeless people today confirms the findings of the government report published last week but not distributed until MPs' debate in the Commons. Like the official report, *London's Neglected Homeless* says that the single homeless come from every type of social background and are not mainly newcomers to the capital or rootless.

The survey is based on inquiries from 18,000 people over a two year period to Housing Advice Switchboard, a 24-hour telephone service specializing in helping people without homes.

The findings show that two thirds were in-paid jobs, and three quarters had lived in London for more than a year.

Nearly half had nowhere to sleep when they called; the rest had found temporary shelter.

The main cause of their homelessness, the report says, was their insecurity of tenure. Most had been living in private tenancies or with their parents. Of the 41 per cent renting privately, 70 per cent were threatened with eviction by their landlords and 8 per cent had been evicted.

The report says that housing for single people cannot improve while it is assumed that they can and should find accommodation in the private rented sector.

*London's Neglected Homeless (Housing Advice Switchboard, 47 Charing Cross Road, London, WC2, £2.25).*

# BENSON AND HEDGES PRICE HASN'T GONE UP WITH THE BUDGET.

**HERE'S WHY:** A budget that increases the tax on cigarettes may be unfair. But it certainly isn't unusual.

So this time we decided we'd try to do something to ease the burden a bit for our customers.

We stepped up the production of Benson and Hedges King Size cigarettes, and we have built up enormous stocks. We had to rent a great deal of extra storage.

And we incurred the tax. At the old rate, of course. Even so these two items represent a serious investment.

But now we will be able to keep our customers supplied at pre-budget prices until the stock runs out.

We wish we could do more. But Benson and Hedges is the most popular cigarette in Britain and there's a limit to the stocks we can afford.

MIDDLE TAR As defined by H.M. Government

**DANGER: H.M. Government Health Departments' WARNING: THINK ABOUT THE HEALTH RISKS BEFORE SMOKING**



## NEWS IN SUMMARY

## Six killed in Alps avalanches

Paris. — Nine avalanches in the French Alps have killed at least six people and left three missing. Twenty others were reported injured (Jonathan Fenby writes).

The dead were all found at high altitudes away from regular ski runs. Five of the bodies were found in the Savoie department, round the resorts of Bonneval-sur-Arc, Cellier and Modane.

The sixth body was recovered above Magève in Haute-Savoie. Three skiers rescued near Cellier were flown to hospital.

## Convoy buried in Peru

Lima. — Rescuers are searching for victims of a landslide which is feared to have killed 100 travellers on a Peruvian jungle highway at Tocache, 700 miles north-east of here.

Five bodies and 10 vehicles have been recovered. The landslide buried a convoy of trucks and cars.

## Terrorists kill three in Iran

Beirut. — Terrorists have killed a prominent religious leader in Tehran.

Hojatolislam Muhammad Salem Hosni and his two bodyguards were killed after a bomb was thrown at their car.

## India awaits top Soviet brass



Delhi. — Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, is due to arrive here today for a five-day visit at the head of the most high-powered Soviet military team to come to India for seven years.

Marshal Ustinov (above) will be accompanied by the chiefs of the Soviet Navy and Air Force and the deputy Army chief. The Indian Government has emphasized that the visit is not connected with fresh arms supplies from Moscow.

## Nkomo MP arrested

Salisbury. — Mr Akim Ndirovu, a Zapu MP, has been arrested in connexion with the illicit weapons found last month on property belonging to the party, the *Sunday Mail* said.

There was no official confirmation of Mr Ndirovu's arrest, but informed sources said he had been arrested with three other prominent Zapu supporters. The arrested men are close associates of Mr Joshua Nkomo, who was dismissed from the coalition Cabinet last month.

## Protests force Arab to quit

Tel Aviv. — The Palestinian member of the Israeli-sponsored Arab Village League from Deir Samit in Hebron in the occupied West Bank has resigned after threats from Jordan that it would bring charges of treason against Palestinians associated with the league.

Israeli troops arrested 30 Palestinians from Dubeicheh refugee camp after vehicles travelling on the Ramallah to Hebron road alongside the camp were damaged and passengers injured when refugees hurled rocks at them in protest against Israeli occupation.

## EEC dominates Cheysson visit

Paris. — Differences over the EEC budget and farm prices are expected to feature prominently in talks today between M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, and Lord Carrington at Cheysson's official country home (Jonathan Fenby writes).

Britain's demands for budget reform and the attempt to link this with the common agricultural policy have strained relations between London and Paris on community affairs.

## Britons 'held in squalor'

British mercenaries jailed in Angola are living in horrific conditions according to a letter sent home by Michael Wiseman, sentenced with six others in 1977.

He says that six to eight prisoners share one tin of fish a day, the given porridge riddled with bugs and they are allowed one small bar of soap a month for washing themselves, their clothes and their cells.

## Scepticism greets US chemical war claim

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, March 14

Western diplomats here are puzzled by American allegations that the Russians have been using chemical warfare in Afghanistan. They are waiting for the Americans to produce evidence to support the claim that 3,042 Afghans have been killed in 47 chemical attacks.

These claims invite scepticism. So far as is known, no other country or agency can provide evidence of chemical warfare, certainly not on the suggested scale. Diplomats find it curious that the Americans seem so positive. The best gloss they put on the allegations is that although other sources cannot provide corroboration, or even hearsay reports, that does not mean the Americans are wrong.

There is concern that without prompt substantiation the opponents of the Russian presence could become mired in a futile distraction from the central issue, the takeover of a country. The question of chemical warfare has been raised and pursued a number of times since the Russians moved in during December, 1979.

Western journalists have interviewed hundreds of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and exiles in India without hearing any reliable reports of chemical attacks. Reporters have made clandestine journeys to Afghanistan and have talked to many mujahidin guerrillas and villagers.

They have heard no reliable account, or found any evidence or relic of a gas attack. Hospitals on the border, where many sick and wounded Afghans are treated, report no evidence of injury — such as burns or damage to the respiratory system — caused by chemical weapons. Nor as far as one can tell, have Afghans complained in any serious and consistent way of evidence of chemical attacks. This lack of evidence is in contrast to the assertions made by Mr Walter Stoessel, Deputy Secretary of State, at the Senate foreign relations committee in Washington last week. He called chemical warfare "a particularly heinous aspect of Soviet military action in Afghanistan".

He said: "analysis of all the information available leads us to conclude that attacks have been conducted with irritants, incapacitants, worn off, or the badly affected may not have been able to escape from Afghanistan. If there have been attacks these may have been confined to remote and distant areas."

Very precise information about chemicals used and where they are stored, had been obtained from Afghan officers who were trained in chemical warfare in the Soviet Union and later defected, he said. "We are continuing to collect information from refugees in Pakistan who have experienced chemical attacks themselves, so we feel this is reliable information about a very serious situation."

The allegations were later given the presidential seal when Mr Reagan, proclaiming March 21 as Afghanistan Day to mark the bravery of Afghans and to condemn the invasion, said that the Russians were using chemical and biological weapons. Mr Stoessel said information about chemical warfare had been received primarily from Afghan sources. This admission may be the weakest part of his statement.

Reporters and other observers have learnt that among the mujahidin and other Afghans there is a penchant for exaggeration and a willingness to tell a questioner what he wants to hear. It is also characteristic of Afghan testimonial that figures are precise as well as exaggerated, so that the figure of 3,042 dead has a rather Afghan ring to it.

It is surprising that the Americans seem to have cornered the market in chemical warfare. It is strange that in two years such information has not trickled from official sources to journalists and to other diplomats.

Good evidence of chemical attacks might be difficult to find. All Russian front line forces have offensive and defensive chemical warfare units, on the assumption that Western forces would use chemicals. It is certainly possible that such units may have been sent to Afghanistan and possible that chemical experiments may have been conducted.

If hospitals in Peshawar (and in Kabul, I am told) have not seen the victims of chemical attacks it may be because the effects of irritants and incapacitants have worn off, or the badly affected may not have been able to escape from Afghanistan.

From the Iranian point of view it is valuable because Iran, although apparently gaining the upper hand in the war, is in dire economic straits and has difficulty selling its oil in today's slack market.

With Syrian support, Iran will be even less willing to fall in with attempts by the Islamic Conference and other would-be mediators to end the war. Last week Ayatollah Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Iranian Parliament, told the Conference mission, which is headed by President Sekou Touré, that Iran could not consider concessions since "it is not right to make concessions to the aggressors".

The oil agreement is also likely to make Syria's relations with her Arab neighbours, particularly Iraq and Jordan, even frostier.

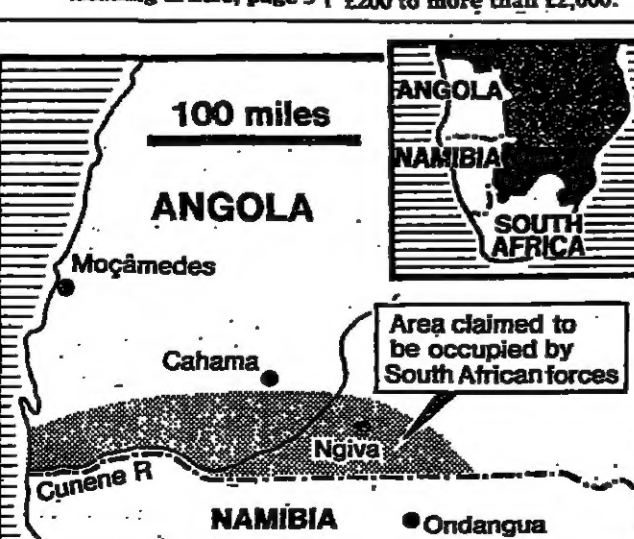
London. — Iranian forces have killed or wounded 61 Iraqis in various sectors of the war front over the past 24 hours, Tehran radio reported.

From the Syrian point of view this is necessary because of its growing isolation in the Arab world, where most other states (except for Libya and Algeria) take the Iraqi side in the Iran-Iraq war.

The agreement, if implemented, will translate the political alignment of Syria and Iran — both bitterly hostile to the regime of President Saddam Hussein in Iraq — into economic reality. Until now Syria, while politically at daggers drawn with Iraq, has depended on it for oil. (Syria produces heavy crude oil, but imports light crude.)

The agreement was reached after three hours of talks in Tehran between Mr Abdul-Jabbar al-Dabbak, the Syrian Oil Minister, and his Iranian counterpart, Mr Muhammad Gharazi. Mr Dabbak is in Tehran as part of a 40-member delegation led by Mr Abdul-Halim Kaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, the closest confidant of President Hafez al-Assad.

The team includes the Foreign Trade Minister and senior officials in the Transport and Supply ministries. It is clear that the mission is intended to strengthen political and economic ties between Syria and Iraq.



## Angola claims occupation

By Richard Dowden

South African troops have been occupying 50,000 square miles of Angolan territory since they invaded the country in August last year, according to Lieutenant-Colonel Ngongo, a member of the Angolan Defence Staff. In an interview in London he said that the South Africans were in control of land around the Kunene River. They were sending patrols up the river and reconnaissance flights over the port of Mocim da Casa. He also said that they had failed to capture the town of Cahama, though it had been severely damaged by bombing.

Colonel Ngongo, who had just flown to London from southern Angola, said there was a South African battalion based at Ngiva and the "Buffalo" Battalion, said to be made up of foreign mercenaries, was operating in the Cuamato area.

The Angolan Government considered it likely that the South Africans would try to replace their own troops with South African forces in the occupied area if there was a settlement in Namibia.

## Karmal blames outsiders

Moscow. — President Babrak Karmal today told 841 party delegates gathered at a national conference in Kabul that new relations of trust and fraternity had been established between the patriotic forces in Afghanistan (Michael Binyon writes).

According to a Tass report released here, he said little more about the attempt to heal the bitter breach between the Parcham (Flag) and Khalq (Masses) factions of the ruling Marxist People's Democratic Party and blamed divisions in the country entirely on outside intervention and counter-revolution.

President Karmal spoke at length about the socialist transformations undertaken since the 1978 revolution brought Marxists to power, and said that his Government attached paramount importance to strengthening political and economic relations with the Soviet Union and other communist countries.

## Exam paper fraud plea by doctors

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi, March 14

Doctors in Delhi are demanding an inquiry into an alleged racket in buying and selling medical college examination papers.

The cheating trade was exposed by the *Hindustan Times* which reported that, for a price, question papers for undergraduate and postgraduate course were leaked and that answer papers were "adjusted" after the examination. Candidates could also pay impersonators to sit the paper for them.

In a leading article the newspaper said that "when rackets resort to such practices in medical education they are looting on an unsuspecting public underserving candidates who will presumably become doctors and surgeons not adequately qualified to be entrusted with the life and health of their patients".

The newspaper investigation shows how students can buy leaked examination papers a few hours before the event, how they can cheat during examination and how papers can be manipulated afterwards. The price of assistance ranges from about £200 to more than £2,000.



Back in the groove: M Giscard d'Estaing, the former President who is a candidate, voting early at Chamonix where he owns a chateau.

## First poll test for French left

From Jonathan Fenby, Paris, March 14

France's left wing administration today faced its first national test at the polls as voters turned out in their millions for the cantonal elections.

The significance of the elections is qualified by the importance of local issues, by the number of non-party candidates and by the low turnout which cantonal elections generally attract. But both Government and Opposition have made it clear that they regard the voting in today's first round, and in the runoff ballots next Sunday, as an important test of what France thinks of the Mitterrand administration after 10 months in power.

Interest is further heightened by the participation of several prominent national figures, including M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former President, who is trying to return to politics by running for local office in his native Auvergne.

The campaign has been marked by an unusual pitch of verbal violence, particularly in the final stages with allegations by M Gaston Defferre, the Interior Minister, that neo-Gaullist leaders had protected a murdered Paris gambling club proprietor, an allegation which today earned M Defferre a fine for slander.

More than 7,500 candidates are standing for about 2,000 posts. The *Conseillers Généraux* make up local government assemblies in 38 metropolitan and overseas departments, excluding Paris. They sit for six years, and elections are held every three years for half the seats.

These assemblies are likely to become substantially more important under the Government's decentralization measures which will transfer local administrative and financial authority to the councils. About 20 million people are eligible to vote of whom 56 per cent had turned out by late afternoon — slightly more than at the same time in previous elections.

After the Socialists' electoral triumph last summer, local councils form one of the few areas of French political life in which the Conservative opposition still enjoys a majority, controlling 49 councils compared with the left's 46.

The Socialists are hoping to reverse that situation, but they are considered unlikely to be able to reproduce the electoral swing generated last summer by M Mitterrand's presidential victory.

The Socialists have run into a series of problems with different sectors of the electorate ranging from farmers pressing for higher prices to communist trade union leaders calling for faster implementation of economic and social reforms.

For the opposition, the results today and next Sunday present both a chance to regain a credibility that was dissipated last summer and an opportunity to see how the neo-Gaullist RPR party and the Conservatives who were defeated under M Giscard d'Estaing can work together.

President Mitterrand flew by helicopter to the town of Chamonix in central France where he is registered as a voter. After lunching with friends in a local hotel, he and his wife walked to the Mayor's office to vote.

President Turbayya voted at the Congress building, and told reporters: "Low abstentionism will show the world that we reject violence... we will show that a pure democracy functions in Colombia".

Conservative presidential candidate, said that his party was heading for victory today and in the May 30 presidential election.

A brief fist fight between Conservative and Liberal supporters broke out at the northern Bogotá polling station used by the Liberal Party's official candidate, ex-President Alfonso López Michelsen.

The guerrillas of the April 19 Movement (M-19) who bombed the presidential palace last week, urged voters to boycott the elections.

San Salvador, March 14. — Guerrillas claimed in a radio broadcast last night that government forces in El Salvador massacred refugees in an eastern region yesterday, but they gave no indication of how many had died.

President José Napoleón Duarte denied the allegation. He said his troops had been fighting rebels in the area and that it was a tactic of the guerrillas to allege massacres to conceal their defeats.

The guerrillas' claim, made over their own secret radio, was monitored by the BBC which said the guerrillas accused troops of ambushing a column of 5,000 refugees seven miles from the city of

## China falls in love with Miss Flower

From David Bonavia, Peking, March 14

Proposals of marriage are no novelty for Katherine Flower, a graduate of Bristol University who presents the BBC English-language series *Follow Me on Chinese Television*.

From an audience conservatively estimated at ten million, but probably many more, Miss Flower receives a deluge of letters including most days, several proposals from Chinese admirers. They also send snapshots and money which she returns.

She is constantly recognised on the street by children and adults alike. "I was in a train going to Chengdu in Sichuan province," she recalls, "when I heard a voice at knee-level saying: 'Hello, Katherine Flower.' It was a child of about five."

Once, two children spotted her on a busy shopping street, grabbed either hand, and walked along with her, chattering away.

Follow Me, which was subsidised by West German broadcasting networks, consists of a series of small narrative episodes typifying life in Britain. One scene, featuring a girl in the bath, was excised by the Chinese censors, as unsuitable. "And she had suds up to her ears", Miss Flower said.

Another of her programmes was "boring old grammar", so she developed new ideas and was given permission to present features films on such subjects as a British water-colour exhibition, foreign tourists in Peking, and the English-language *China Daily* newspaper.

Miss Flower, who appears in the programme four times a week, is not the only darling of the public. One of her former Chinese colleagues had to go regularly to the Peking railway station to pick up sacks of rice and oranges sent by admirers.

Miss Flower used to present the programme in French, after graduating in English and Russian, and has learnt some Chinese over the past year.

Foreign television shows have a big audience here, after the successful screening of David Copperfield without dubbing, for students of English. *Jane Eyre* was broadcast today in Chinese, and an educational drama was shown about a British travel agency expanding into South-East Asia.

English by radio has long been popular in China but the series is presented by Chinese announcers who, while very good, would not be mistaken for native speakers. Miss Flower is the first British-born broadcasting teacher.

English leads all other foreign languages in popularity in China and numerous British and American people are employed as teachers and as polishers for English-language press and propaganda materials.

## Latin America in turmoil

## Surinam: Coup leader executed

Paramaribo, March 14. — Surinam's left-wing military rules appeared to be firmly back in control today, after crushing an attempted coup by a group of soldiers.

But a trumpet blast in the capital's Plaza Bolívar opened 50,000 polling booths, and troops searched voters. To prevent those who do turn out from voting more than once, each elector's index finger was marked with indelible crimson ink after voting.

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President Duarte: Denies massacre claim.

more positive results of the second round of talks between Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and Senator Jorge Castañeda, his Nicaraguan counterpart. Reagan's next 'Cuba'?

## Nicaragua: Hero's return

Managua, March 14. — Nicaragua's left-wing Government is preparing a hero's welcome home for the captured soldier who embarrassed United States Government efforts to prove Nicaraguan backing for guerrillas in El Salvador.

The Foreign Ministry announced last night there would be a big public reception for the 19-year-old soldier, Señor Orlando Tamarcillas Martínez, who is due to arrive home tomorrow. He was acclaimed over the radio here as an international hero of the Central American revolution.

Señor Tamarcillas shocked United States officials on Friday when he was put before a State Department press conference. He withdrew previous statements that he was sent to El Salvador by Nicaragua after training in Cuba and Ethiopia. He said the statements he made after being captured in El Salvador last year were lies. He had made them because he had been tortured by the Salvadoreans and feared for his life if he was returned there. — Reuter.

Washington: "Sorry I am late for this meeting but I first had to wipe the egg off my face", remarked a senior administration official when he arrived to brief reporters about the talks which Mr Haig will be having in New York this week with American partners in the proposed Caribbean basin plan (Nicholas Ashford writes).

The officials' lame attempt at a joke reflected the deep embarrassment felt over the damage done to American credibility by Señor Tamarcillas. He was hastily released by the American authorities yesterday.



# Local Government (No.2) Planning and Land Bill 1979

## Local Government Finance Bill 1982

### ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

#### PART I

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT—RELAXATION OF CONTROLS AND PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION

##### General relaxation of controls

##### 1. Relaxation of Ministerial control of local authorities.

##### Publication of information by local authorities

2. Duty of local authorities to publish information.
3. Local authorities to whom section 2 applies.
4. Publication of information—supplementary.

#### PART II

#### DIRECT LABOUR ORGANISATIONS

##### Works contracts

##### Functional work

10. Accounts relating to construction or maintenance work.
11. Contents of accounts relating to construction or maintenance work.
12. Accounts relating to construction or maintenance work.
13. Persons qualified to make accounts.

(11)

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# With its usual care Whitehall has put together some new legislation.

The legislators do like to keep busy. Particularly when it comes to imposing centralised control on local affairs.

In 1979 they put the Local Government Planning and Land Bill before Parliament.

Parliament didn't care for it. And the Bill was withdrawn.

Swiftly Whitehall put together some new proposals, imaginatively entitled the Local Government Planning and Land (No.2) Bill. It became law, transforming the financial framework within which Local Authorities work.

Within a year Whitehall was back with the punitive Local Government Finance Bill.

So many M.P.s doubted the constitutional wisdom of the referendum clause, the Bill was withdrawn within a month.

Now, for the fourth time in two years, the legislators are back. With (wait for it) the Local Government Finance (No.2) Bill.

And even as this Bill is about to become fixed in law, there is already in existence a

Government Green Paper outlining radical changes to the financing of Local Government.

The conclusion is that Whitehall is in too much of a hurry.

We believe this latest Bill should at least have a time limit imposed on it.

So that it can be replaced or abandoned once all parties are agreed on the proper relationship between Central and Local Government. And upon a new rating system.

To quote G.W. Jones and J.D. Stewart (Professors of Government, and Local Government respectively),

Whitehall's "record is amazing: four bills in two years; two bills withdrawn; three major changes in intention; and a grant system that is not merely complex beyond belief but contradictory in purposes."

Is this the right way to legislate?

If you think not, write to your

M.P. Ask him to voice the demand for a time limit on the Bill.

**KEEP IT local**

THE ASSOCIATION OF METROPOLITAN AUTHORITIES, 36 OLD QUEEN STREET LONDON SW1H 9JE THIS ADVERTISEMENT HAS BEEN SPONSORED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF METROPOLITAN AUTHORITIES, REPRESENTING A LARGE NUMBER OF ENGLISH LOCAL AUTHORITIES, IN THE BELIEF THAT YOU SHOULD BE KEPT INFORMED.



# The voters who will decide Roy Jenkins's fate

Roy Jenkins's political future depends on the 40,086 electors of Hillhead. As weekend polls show his support slipping, Ian Bradley analyses this key constituency and Nicholas Wapshott visits its constituents

The Glasgow Hillhead constituency encompasses an area of striking social contrasts. It stretches from the grim shipbuilding and engineering works on the banks of the Clyde to the elegant and spacious Victorian villas of Kelvinside. In between there is an area of housing mostly occupied by single people, many of them students at Glasgow University, which lies just outside the eastern boundary.

No other parliamentary constituency has a higher proportion of electors with qualifications for university entrance and Hillhead ranks 19th among Britain's 623 constituencies in the size of its professional middle class, more than three times the national average. It has twice the proportion of owner occupiers of Glasgow as a whole and, with eight independent schools within its boundaries, Hillhead has half of all the city's private school places.

In these respects Glasgow Hillhead is a very different constituency from Warrington where Roy Jenkins first tried to secure his comeback into the House of Commons. Nearly two thirds (63.1 per cent) of those who live in Hillhead are in non-manual occupations, compared to only just over a quarter (26.8 per cent) of the population of Warrington. Hillhead has a higher proportion of owner occupiers (46.9 per cent) compared to 38.1 per cent and a smaller proportion of council tenants (22.7 per cent compared to 40.1 per cent).

Yet Hillhead cannot be regarded as a typical middle-class residential constituency. Alongside the affluence and privilege of some parts there is considerable squalor in others. About a quarter of Hillhead's 20,000 households either lack or have

to share with others basic facilities like hot water and a bath. One in ten is without its own inside lavatory. More than 20 per cent of the housing in the constituency is classified as severely overcrowded, compared to a national average of less than two per cent.

The map below, which has been drawn on the basis of data supplied by CACI market analysis division using the ACORN classification of statistics from the 1971 census, shows very clearly the disparate nature of Glasgow Hillhead. The four wards which make up the constituency each have their own very different characteristics. Scotstoun, which occupies the south western quarter and includes most of the factories along the Clyde, is predominantly a working-class area. Just under half of its 11,541

electors are council tenants. It is traditional Labour territory and in the last district council elections in 1980 was the only ward in Hillhead to return a Labour councillor.

Partick West, with 10,098 electors, is a more mixed residential area. More than half of its houses are in owner occupation and just over a quarter are rented from the council. Its proximity to Glasgow University makes it a natural student bed-sitter area.

Anniesland, geographically the biggest ward in the constituency, is the smallest in population terms with 9,048 electors. Nearly half the area it covers is made up of playing fields and public parks and it also includes two of Glasgow's largest hospitals, the Royal and the General. Nearly three quarters (72 per cent) of its houses are in owner occupation and

only 15 per cent are rented from the council. Kelvinside, which occupies the extreme western segment of the constituency, is the most socially exclusive. More than three quarters of its 9,399 electors are owner occupiers, the majority living in the spacious Victorian mansions in the streets just off the Great Western Road which have always been a favourite area for Glasgow's academic and professional community.

## GENERAL ELECTION RECORD

	Cons	Lab	Lib	SNP
Feb 1974	44	24.4	20.3	11.3
Oct 1974	37.1	28.2	11.9	22.8
May 1979	41.4	34.4	14.4	10.1

## Commonsense or a carpetbagger?

### The loyal Tory



Jean Morton, in her fifties, of 17 Stonefield Avenue, a semi, fronted by a warty hedgehog, married to a successful building sales rep. President of the Townswomen's Guild and member of the community council. Lapsed Tory party member. One son, one daughter, both at Glasgow University.

"I shall certainly be voting Tory. What worries me is that the vote will be split and Labour will get in. I shall be going to see Roy Jenkins speak. He is a clever man and has a lot of experience, but I don't think that his party really know where they are going. He doesn't know much about Glasgow. I would rather have someone who comes from Glasgow. When all's said and done, I think he's Labour. That's the point. I am not happy about the unemployment. My husband lost his job this year and he had to spend several months working at what he was not used to, but he got another, so I think things must be picking up. I quite admire Mrs Thatcher for sticking to her guns. And I do think the unions needed sorting out. But I think that her voice is very unfortunate. It is the price of things that you have to pay, like rates, which is worrying. I think we should be in the EEC. To leave would be as ridiculous as nationalism. I have been trying to find out how my husband is going to vote. He usually votes Tory but he may vote for Roy Jenkins because he thinks he is clever. I think if Shirley Williams had been standing I might have voted for her."

### The SDP convert



Elsa MacFarlane, in her forties, of 25 Clevedon Gardens, an elegant detached 1920s family house in a prosperous road which boasts the Tory candidate and Sir Alexander Gibson, conductor of the Scottish National Orchestra. Infant teacher and former nurse.

"I have always voted Tory except in 1964. I am half Welsh. I think it would have mattered if Roy Jenkins was English, because Scots who dislike the English. I would have voted for the SDP-Liberal Alliance whoever the candidate was. It didn't used to matter much which of the main parties was voted in, but those days have long gone. Britain is now way out politically in Europe. We are stuck in the nineteenth century and it is unfair that parties with small majorities should make such radical changes. I am a believer in proportional representation. That's the main thing. I think that unemployment would have risen irrespective of the colour of the government, but what I disliked about the Tories was the right wing attitude — that it jolly well served them right. A lot of unemployed people are jolly nice people trying to find work. We have middle class friends put out of work with businesses folding. I don't believe in monetarism and I think that it has shown that it doesn't work. I got my husband into the SDP. One day I came back with a whole lot of people, the sort of people you are happy to have in your home."

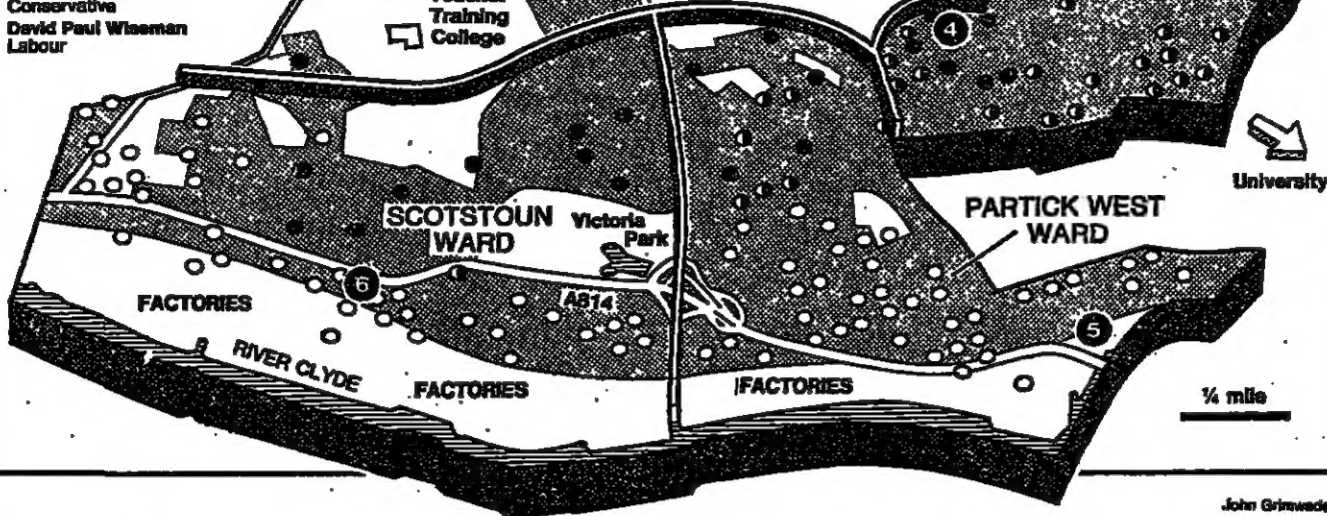
## THE CONSTITUENCY

**BUILT-UP AREAS**  
 ● High status owner-occupied housing  
 ● Owner-occupied, students and retired people  
 ● Multi-occupied, with overcrowding and council housing

Each dot represents one census enumeration district (i.e. 150 households)

## THE CANDIDATES

William George Books  
Public Safety, Democratic Monarchist, White Resident  
 Nicolette Anne Carlew  
Glasgow Ecology Party  
 Jack Glass  
Protestant Crusade Against The Papal Visit  
 Roy Harold Jenkins  
Social Democratic Party  
 Right Honorable Roy Harris Jenkins  
Social Democratic/Liberal Alliance  
 George Laidlaw  
Scottish National Party  
 Gerald Malone  
Conservative  
 David Paul Wiseman  
Labour



## The happy Liberal

James Christie, aged 76, of 3 Kirkcaldy Terrace, a fine row of 1847 Italianate Renaissance large houses. His daughter and her family now live in the lower half of the house. A retired businessman who trained as a solicitor,

worked during the war on the staff of Lord Dudley, then managed a succession of businesses. He has three grandchildren.

"When I was very young I voted solidly for the Conservatives. Now I have become rather disenchanted with them and have been voting Liberal again. I stand in a queue at the local post office with the old people collecting their pensions. They are having a very hard time of it. I am paid my state pension three-monthly and all of it goes on heating, the phone and the rates. I think the Tories started off on the right lines, but their financial policies are too inflexible. I am supporting Roy through my Liberal allegiance. I was most impressed by his Dimbleby Lecture which I thought expressed good common sense. I have no

qualms at all. I am not so sure I would have supported another candidate. Glasgow needs an outstanding figure and Roy Jenkins's experience could stand us in very good stead. We're a clanish crowd, you know, and it is good to know that if elected he will have a residency in the constituency. I have heard the word carpetbagger used about Roy and I have always said, what about Scots like Willie Whitelaw, Andrew Faulds and Teddy Taylor in English seats. We're all British. I think the Alliance could be good for the country. We ought to give it a chance. We had a group of about 12 professors, managing directors and so on around to meet Roy and Lord Harris and they were all most impressed with his answers to some very pressing questions."

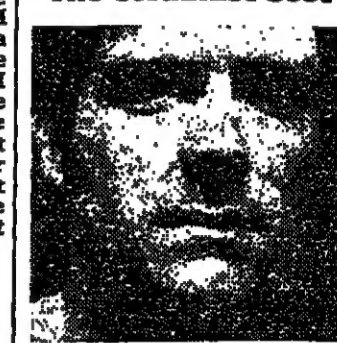
## The Labour defector

Patrick McShane, aged 33, of 109 Novar Drive, a four-storey tenement block of respectable flats. He is divorced and lives alone. Salesman of business accounting systems.

"My family has always voted

Labour at every election before. Now I am definitely going to vote SDP. I just think that the Labour Party has gone too far left for my particular taste. I was a member for a short time and would call myself a socialist but I just do not think it is a party of people any more. I would return to them if they changed their ways. I agree with their objectives but it is just their way of going about it. Nothing in this country is going to happen overnight unless you have a revolution. I want to see a Labour government in power but not with this extreme left wing. The Tories in Roy Jenkins is a man I have always admired. I think the Labour Party could have made a lot more use of him. I do not mind that he is not a Scot. That parochial attitude doesn't interest me at all. I would have voted for the Liberal or for the Alliance candidate whoever it was. It is because the two major parties are too extreme. Most people want a middle of the road party and that is what the SDP has to offer."

## The steadfast Scot



Tam Connelly, aged 24, of 16 Earl Street, a long dismal road of run-down tenements. He is a sales consultant for a builders merchants and lives with his wife Margaret, a stewardess for Mothair, and two sons, aged nine and eight, in a two-roomed flat. Sitting room and kitchen turn into bedrooms at night. They are buying it and have no prospect of a larger corporation house in the district.

"I shall be voting for the SNP. For too long we have been treated like a second rate nation. Everything goes to London. You get cheap fares and good housing. Here it costs a fortune to go into the city centre. I think Scotland has been forgotten about. There's no use voting Labour. They have always been in here and look at it. What happened to all the taxes on oil and whisky? It doesn't come here. When the general election is on they start thinking Scotland. I don't think Roy Jenkins should have come up here. What does he know about Glasgow? What does he know of Hillhead or Scotstoun? If I spoke to him he would have to ask for a translation. I think a local man would have done better. He's just using us for his own career."

## Libya seeks new link with Europe

From David Blow, Vienna, March 14

Libya wants to enter into a new relationship with Europe, Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor said at a press conference shortly after the departure from Vienna of Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader yesterday.

He said that the controversial four-day visit had been arranged long before the recent tensions between Libya and the United States and described the State Department's protest on Friday to the Austrian ambassador in Washington as a mild criticism, adding that criticism was something everyone had to put up with.

Dr Kreisky said of Colonel Gaddafi's visit that he had called him a terrorist and likened him to Hitler, that he did not like this kind of talk.

Mr William Pahr, the Austrian Foreign Minister, who is in Washington on a private visit is expected to discuss Colonel Gaddafi's visit to Austria at a meeting on Monday with Mr Walter Stoessel, the Deputy Secretary of State.

A joint statement released yesterday evening included an implicit criticism of the oil embargo imposed on Libya last week by the United States.

For some time now Colonel Gaddafi has been signalling his interest in closer ties with Western Europe. Dr Kreisky saw this as an opportunity for Austria, as a neutral Western state, to play a mediatory role similar to the one it has played in East-West relations.

The Chancellor also confirmed that the question of supplying arms to Libya had been discussed and said that the Austrian Government would probably agree to this as long as Libya was not

conducting a war against another country.

The visit has been strongly criticized in Austria by opposition politicians and by the mainly conservative press, which is surprisingly, a Gallup opinion poll found that 53 per cent of Viennese were in agreement.

Opponents of the visit fear that it will have seriously damaged relations with the United States without having produced the economic benefits for Austria that the Chancellor spoke of at the outset, now that the Libyans are insisting on paying for increased purchases of Austrian goods with overpriced Libyan oil.

However, the economic argument for the visit, which seems to have backfired, appears to have been only a smokescreen to divert criticism from the main purpose, which is now seen to have been political.

But Colonel Gaddafi's attacks on President Reagan did little to further his cause and embarrassed his hosts. It came as something of a surprise to hear the Colonel tell an Austrian television interviewer that one of his heroes was George Washington, whose life he claimed to be fully familiar with.

□ Valletta: Colonel Gaddafi made an unexpected three-day stopover in Malta yesterday on his way home from Austria, and had brief talks with Mr Dom Mintoff the Prime Minister. They were held in a cordial atmosphere (Austrian Sonntag writes).

Relations between the Maltese and Libyan governments have been strained since Libyan gunboats stopped oil-drilling on behalf of Malta by the Italian rig Saipem II in August 1980, in disputed waters between the two countries.

## Liberals routed at polls

From Douglas Aiton, Melbourne, March 14

At a time when the Government desperately needed a boost, the Lowe by-election in New South Wales yesterday was a disaster.

Although the liberals could hardly have expected to win the seat, the swing against them of around 8 per cent may be the beginning of a trend that could throw them out of office in the 1983 election.

An opinion poll published last week showed that the personal popularity of Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime Minister was down 5 per cent, to 65 per cent. The Government coalition would have won 42 per cent of the votes cast at a general election, while the Labour Party would have won with 48 per cent.

The Lowe disaster will add to the panic within Government circles.

The seat was held for 32 years by Sir William McMahon, a former Prime Minister, who recently and unexpectedly retired. Despite an enormous personal following, he had only just retained the seat in the last election, so that it was not surprising that the Labour candidate, Mr Michael Maher, should defeat the Mr Philip Taylor.

But for the Government, the margin is horrifying. It is now conceivable that there could be a challenge to Mr Fraser's leadership.

There is an election in the state of Victoria on April 3 and even though Melbourne is the centre of Liberal Party power — they have held Victoria since 1955 — all the indications are that Labour will win with ease.

This would cause great unease throughout the Liberal Party, and at least question the wisdom of leaving Mr Fraser in power.

## Unrest in Pakistan Murder protest crushed

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad, March 14

Mr Abdul Wali Khan, the former leader of the opposition, and his wife, were among 11 people arrested in Peshawar early today to prevent them from holding a protest meeting over the murder of Arab Sikander Khan Khalil, former governor of the North-West frontier.

Another 50 people were later arrested for planning to hold the meeting. Mr Sikandar Khan Khalil was shot dead in his native village on the outskirts of Peshawar a week ago by someone believed to have been influenced by right wing elements to kill secular politicians, especially those opposed to Pakistan's policy towards Afghanistan.

It is reported that despite elaborate police precautions against the meeting being held in the Chowk Yadgar in the heart of city, several hundred protesters adopted a resolution condemning the assassination and demanding an impartial inquiry. The police said to have used tear



gas shells and bamboo sticks to drive away the protesters. The arrests follow increasing student unrest in Sind, Punjab and the North West frontier and at a time when the martial law authorities have reportedly arrested and detained thousands of people for allegedly being subversive, antisocial and habitual criminals.

Nineteen people arrested in raids on hideouts in Karachi and Sind are accused of

wanting to damage the nuclear power plant at Karachi.

In Rawalpindi two students were reported killed when rival groups exchanged fire.

Schoolteachers in Punjab have been on strike for eight days and police today prevented them from leading a protest march in Rawalpindi.

University and college teachers in Lahore are also reported to have been on strike for some time, pressing for better wages and working conditions.

Sections of the press in Pakistan have been speculating about the general election being held in the next few months. The Government appointed a new chief election commissioner in place of the former who died a few days ago and he has held a meeting of the Election Commission.

Reports say that the commission told the Government that it was ready to carry out its duty of holding an election in 90 days if directed to do so by the Government.

## Sentence dilemma at Dozier trial

From Peter Nichols, Rome, March 14

The trial of the 16 alleged members of the Red Brigades, accused of kidnapping Brigadier-General James Dozier, is due to recommence tomorrow in Verona.

The first hearing was on March 8, but the defence requested more time to study the 1,000 pages of evidence was granted. The American general was kidnapped on December 17, and freed from a "people's prison" in Padua on January 28.

He was the first non-Italian to fall victim to the terrorists, and was released after a dramatic rescue. Five of the accused were arrested in the house where the general was held. Another two defendants will be in court, while the remainder are still being hunted.

The trial is remarkable for the speed with which it has taken place, but a number of developments in the struggle against terrorism since the general's release give new interest to the proceedings, quite apart from the verdict.

The first concerned one of the principal accused, Signor Antonio Savasta. He is said to have been responsible for 17 murders and several other kidnappings.

Since his arrest he has given valuable information to the authorities, including an account of how members of the Red Brigades murdered Signor Aldo Moro, the former Prime Minister, in May 1978, and of his own part in the killing of an industrialist kidnapped near Venice.

Investigators say that Savasta's confessions led to the arrests of 100 presumed terrorists, and the discovery of several of their bases. The court will have to decide to what extent a man responsible for 17 deaths could be given a light sentence because of his willingness to cooperate, and the value of his evidence.

One leading investigator said that he was entirely in favour of a light sentence for two reasons: information from captured terrorists was proving invaluable, while a murderer's life would be worth comparatively little after an early release.

A government Bill laying down conditions for granting lighter sentences in exchange for concessions is meeting trouble in Parliament.

The second development concerns allegations by more than one of the accused that they have been tortured by the police. One of the best known investigating magistrates dealing with terrorism, Signor Gian Carlo Cassese, has called for full clarification of these alleged cases of systematic torture. The state must be seen to be acting in a thoroughly democratic way, he said.

The final point concerns the bitter comparisons being made between the speed with which this trial is being conducted, and the failure so far to clear up any of the main crimes for which the extreme right is held responsible.

This has brought another leading investigator to the view that extremism of the right is more dangerous than that of the far left. He maintains that the right-wing extremists can count on support from apparently respectable sources.

□ The Pope made an appeal for the release of two Italian kidnap victims in an address to pilgrims in St Peter's square today (AP reports).

Signor Felice Martelli, a pharmacist from Locri, in southern Italy, and Signor Antonio Masturo, a businessman from Naples, were kidnapped in separate incidents last year.

Police say that kidnap gangs are still holding 15 people to ransom in Italy.

## Getting up a head of steam

From Our Correspondent, Nairobi, March 14

The Presidents of Tanzania and Zambia, at a weekend meeting in Lusaka, agreed on steps to improve the operations of the Chinese-built Tazara railway, which links the two countries.

Congestion and frequent breakdowns have reduced the railway's movements to a fraction of planned capacity. These bottlenecks have restricted the Zambian copper exports, and prevented Tanzania, which is now experiencing serious food shortages, from importing maize from Zimbabwe.

No details of the new plans have been announced but

they are understood to include agreement on providing badly-needed finance from both countries, despite shortages of foreign exchange.

Tanzania has had to appeal for international food aid to counter the risk of widespread famine, caused partly by drought and partly by breakdowns in internal distribution.

Substantial offers of food have been made by the World Food Programme, the United States, the European Economic Community and other donors. But Tanzania's internal transport problems, rang-

ing from inefficiency in the port of Dar es Salaam to lack of spare parts for trains and lorries, are slowing shipments.

The 1,155-mile railway which runs from northern Zambia to Dar es Salaam, linking with the Zambian and Zimbabwe rail systems, could be used to move surplus maize from Zimbabwe, but it is already so fully stretched much further afield to meet with its immediate needs.

The Tazara railway was completed by Chinese engineers in 1975 and is now run by a joint authority

مكتبة الامم المتحدة



## Television Best of bad taste

Whoops Apocalypse (LWT) began most plausibly with the grizzled winners of a vodka holiday competition being arrested for espionage in Red Square ("You opt for total concealment," accused the KGB showing, "Mr. and Mrs. Hopper a routine shot of tourists, in the crowd"), and with a Muslim fundamentalist revolution in Saudi Arabia. Hearing on television that the forces of the United States were heading rapidly for Armageddon, President Johny Cyclops (Barry Morse) could not remember giving the order; but, on failing to find Armageddon in his atlas, soon realized there had been a mistake and was reassured. "Remember my integrity, Deacon," he protested to his evangelical security adviser (John Barron). "I remember it well, sir," came the reply.

This was one of the quieter jokes in the Andrew Marshall and David Renwick's six-part sitcom on the road to World War Three, to which a cautious welcome is offered. Bad taste is a matter of taste, of course: the freshly crucified but distant and bloodless athlete on the White House lawn, as centre-piece of Deacon's Easter decorations, seemed to me funnier and less offensive than the tortured Arab who produced his own dripping tongue from an envelope in the Oval Office, but others have already disagreed.

The first episode moved fast and best succeeded with the acting was good: with

Richard Griffiths as the overweight Soviet leader effortlessly reined after each heart attack on the way to the drinks table, with Ruce Montague as a shifty Shah of Iran and best of all, Charles Kay as the French minister deporting him to England in a ceremony of gross humiliation on Calais docks.

Viewers unfamiliar with Richard Alston's choreography in the theatre, which, at this stage, means most of us might be forgiven for finding the South Bank Show (LWT) a little generous in giving him a whole programme to himself: he was engagingly honest, and full of ideas, but did not always answer Melvyn Bragg's precise and

equal exacting "Working with Bodies" in the end was the short set of Renaissance dances, *Bellezza Flash*, which Alston made for the programme from a Monteverdi

madrigal from which was danced as freshly, irresistibly and fleet-footedly as anyone could wish for by Tom Job, Siobhan Davis and Michael Clark: a total delight. The uncredited composer of the very funny spoken part of the Wagner, Stravinsky and the rumblings of an elephant's stomach, was Charles Amaranth, though whether his was the marvellously trazy Russian professor's voice, or whether nobody seems to know.

Michael Ratcliffe

## Front line Donald Sinden

whose "A Touch of the Memoirs" is published today

With touching ingenueness Hodder & Stoughton's blurb on the dustjacket of Donald Sinden's *A Touch of the Memoirs* says the volume in question is "not just another show business autobiography." This is quite wrong. This collection of theatrical anecdotes, colourful characters and childhood reminiscences is in reality the quintessential show business autobiography, a rambling, happy narrative full of theatrical lore and roughish yarns. It is exactly what one would expect of Sinden, the master of rotund delivery and mannered precision and a man very closely identified with the proscenium arch, the velvet upholstery of the "real theatre." But it is not the whole truth.

"Memoirs is exactly the right word. It's not what I mean by an autobiography, but like John Osborne's book, that's an autobiography. For example, in my book the people I mention are those people I care most about. It's because my family life is sacrosanct. I would never involve them and I've never tried to hawk them around."

So there is a book which has not been written, an intimate autobiography, it will never be written. The second volume, taking the story from 1960 onwards, is now under way but it continues the amiable style of the first from which the inner Sinden is oddly absent.

"I'm a very reticent person. I think I get it from my mother. Nobody's ever known which way she voted but she was always first in the queue at an election. Politics was a per-

sonal thing. And Charles Smith, who gave me my first job, always said actors must never commit themselves politically or religiously. They must appeal across the board. Their personal convictions don't come into it."

The quality of this discretion has earned Sinden a highly specific place in the public's mind. He is every-body's idea of the actor, always permitted a certain degree of subversive licence but only so much. A tale he once told on a television chat show involving a German opera singer and an Aylenbury duck resulted in letters of outrage and shock from disappointed fans. And his books have discreet and quaint asterisks because, according to the wisdom of his editor, they would be more in keeping than all four letters. He is, after all, part of the national fabric: "It's funny to find oneself in the establishment after one has spent one's youth thinking one was fighting it."

For a recently appointed member of the Arts Council and for a man who has attained the age of 58 it is perhaps appropriate to play the establishment part. It is a role he will be playing to the hilt for the next five weeks with signing sessions and promotional tours to ensure that every one of the edition of 12,000 is sold. The book took him about 18 months to write between engagements and there was a rather painful period of editing down to its present 95,000 words.

It is a good natured volume with no professional bitching and hardly a cross word except for the record of his falling out with John Ford and the description of Mari-

lyn Monroe as "perhaps the silliest woman I have ever met."

"Well, I don't have any scores to settle. Life's far too short to get on badly with people. One thing I've never been able to understand is why people take offence. Eileen Terry always used to say that there does exist such a thing as an honest misunderstanding."

Sinden exudes this happy benevolence from amidst the maroon walls and cluttered theatrical memorabilia of his Hampstead Garden Suburb home. Clocks tick with muffled assurance and vast theatrical portraits stare down from huge gilt frames, all within an Edwardian semi. It is a Home Service world which his style evokes; indeed he regards Radio 4 as one of the greatest of all British products and regrets his career has not included more radio drama.

For now he is content to make another series of the Thames Television comedy *Never the Twain* and to endure the gruelling promotion of the book. Another theatrical project is on the stocks but he is keeping quiet about that except to say that it will be in contrast to *Present Laughter*, which kept him working in the West End all last year.

Meanwhile he also has to adjust to his role as aesthetic panjandrum at the Arts Council. All in all he can be said to be mellowing happily into an institution. "Yes, I like that...I'm an institution."

Bryan Appleyard



Concert

## Mahler illuminated

LSO/Abbado  
Barbican Hall

I had not particularly enjoyed Claudio Abbado's recent recording of Mahler's first symphony with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, but it was the more thrilling to hear such a compelling and illuminating performance on Saturday night.

Back with his own orchestra, in their new home, Abbado uncovered the same held the work within the same strong structural grasp, but fleshed it out with a breadth of insight and generous humanity which I felt to be missing from the recording. Neither was it merely a question of the difference in performance makes: the engagement of this reading was epitomized in the way the LSO beamed their way through the Scherzo's Ländler with irresistible exuberance.

While the Barbican Hall's acoustic does work wonders for the wind section, only the

imagination and sensitivity of the individual player could produce such a procession of macabre leering faces from the slow movement's web of shadows, or answering double bass with a pointedness which drew echoes even amid the finale's battle for survival. If only the orchestra had been given a setting as architecturally imaginative, daring and elastic as music-making of this nature. They will play the work again at lunchtime on Wednesday and on Thursday evening.

In his performance of Prokofiev's second piano concerto Vladimir Ashkenazy balances surely and stimulatingly the dark uncertainties with the brilliant artifice and exhibitionism of the work. Constantly teasing audience and orchestra with a sense of idea and energy, Ashkenazy then punched more than ever away from a celebration of boldly disciplined improvisation.

Hilary Finch

## Dance

## A confusion of jostling images

Berlin Requiem  
Sadler's Wells

Presumably on the dubious principle that you cannot have too much of a good thing, Christopher Bruce has chosen to stage two separate works by Brecht and Weill for the opening of Ballet Rambert's new season. The explanation he gives for linking them is that both assaulted contemporary values and behaviour. But the stylistic differences between them are heightened by his treatment. Consequently, although billed as one work, they remain in practice two different ballets given without an intermission.

The second, the *Berlin Requiem*, is much the better of the two, although it suffers from being started while all sorts of other images are still jostling confusedly in the spectator's mind, and also from an irrelevant bustling finale which is perhaps a belated attempt to link it with the

earlier work. In fact, even the *Requiem* is uneven, and its best section is early: an elegy for Rosa Luxemburg which has shown in the BBC *Ornament* programme last week.

In that adagio, visions of the body already floating in the canal are superimposed on the sight of the jack-booted men carrying her corpse there, and a solo for Diane Walker immediately afterwards consolidates the effect. The other main part of the *Requiem* is a dance for four men which, although not really matched to the savagery of text and score on the subject of the Unknown Soldier, catches enough of it to be convincing.

Framed within the sombre irony of the "Great Hymn of the Thanksgiving," those episodes make a dark and self-sufficient ballet reflecting Bruce's customary concern for giving dance a dramatic purpose. But in the end, offering, *Mahagonny Songspiel*, he seems content to trot out every fading cliché.

We are back in the world of cabaret, or in fact of Cabaret, even to getting Michael Ho into tails as the Joel Gray figure. Incidentally, having decided to vary the effect marginally by giving him a bald head, it was unforgetting to have a headpiece that did not fit. Pamela Marre, a designer who has previously imposed her own strong imagination on the look of several productions, this time gets so swamped with neon signs and kinky underwear that it ends up looking messy.

As Brecht deliberately set his parables of everyday life in a fictitious country, they could be transposed to any place and any period. Choosing a different milieu might have enforced a more imaginative solution. As it is, the white-suited figure of God, played by Robert North, is made a break from the drily simulated lust or drunkenness, until he is thrown into the orchestra pit by his revolting people.

Still, it is not easy to fail completely with Brecht, Weill and pseudo-Brecht which English audiences have grown used to, so that having given Rambert a show that is likely to prove popular, as well as the more original serious dance work that follows it.

I hope that something can be done to remedy the atrocious amplification that killed the tone of the singing. To start the programme, Richard Alston's *Night Music* had its first London showing: another ballet with partly vocal music, this one by Mozart. The dances, mostly lively with some sentimental interludes, are attractive, but they lack spontaneity when I reported on the work from Leeds last October. If they can restore a more natural flow, there will be no need for the ballet to fall as flat as it did with the first-night audience.

John Percival

## ENTERTAINMENTS

### Opera & Ballet

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## CONCERTS

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# How many more Cubas on Reagan's horizon?

Nicholas Ashford examines the unappealing options for the US in the volatile region of Central America

"The Reagan Administration is in danger of painting itself into a corner in Central America," remarked a Mexican diplomat after the meeting in New York last weekend—between Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and Mr Jorge Castañeda, Mr Haig's Mexican counterpart, Mr Jorge Castañeda. "It is attaching too much importance to the outcome of this month's elections in El Salvador. Those elections are unlikely to solve anything, and may only make matters worse."

Unlike many critics of US policy in Central America, the diplomat was not gloating over the Administration's dilemma as it finds itself being sucked into deeper military and political involvement in the region. Mexico, after all, has an even greater interest than the US in seeing peace and order established. Mexico's southern border adjoins Guatemala, where a combination of guerrilla warfare and brutal officially-backed death squads have produced a death toll as high as in neighbouring El Salvador. And in the view of some US experts, Mexico, with its huge oil reserves, is the ultimate target of the Soviet and Cuban-supported insurgency.

The US and Mexico—which has emerged as the moderate leadership of President Jose Lopez Portillo as a major regional power—have sharply differing interpretations about the nature of the unrest which is spreading in Central America and the Caribbean region. The US ascribes most of the trouble to Marxism, with Cuba being the principal offender and the left-wing Sandinista government in Nicaragua acting as its proxy. Mexico, on the other hand, believes the Central American mini-states are undergoing the national revolutions which swept through Europe in the nineteenth century. Most of these countries have been the victims of ruthless dictatorships which squandered their assets and suppressed human rights. Most of these regimes were supported or in some cases even installed by the US.

America's role in the region in the past has been anything but an auspicious one. In the name of anti-communism (and to protect the interests of American

concerns such as the United Fruit Company) it helped overthrow the reformist government of President Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala in 1954, failed to dislodge the Castro regime in Havana during the Bay of Pigs fiasco in 1961 and intervened militarily in Dominica in 1965. It also helped bring down the democratically elected government of President Allende of Chile in 1973, an event which continues to stir deep emotions.

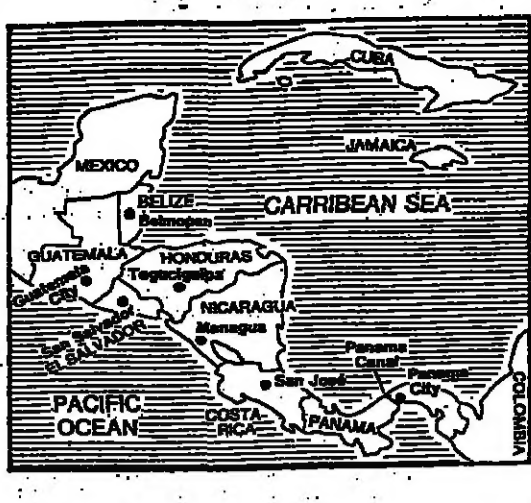
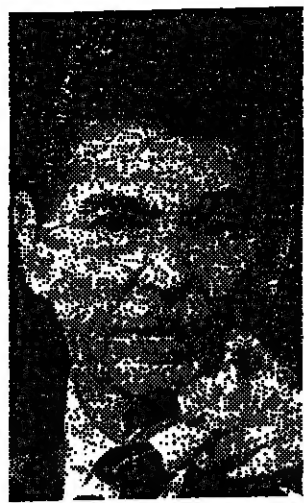
Mexico and the US also have differing views on how the problems of the region should be solved. Mexico believes in mediation and negotiation. In a recent major speech President Lopez Portillo proposed a negotiated settlement between the government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte and the left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador, a non-aggression pact between the US and Nicaragua, and talks to reduce tension between the US and Cuba. The US has so far shown little interest in the plan.

The Reagan Administration's approach is to confront the advancing forces of Marxism with a combination of cash, capitalism and military muscle. The Caribbean Basin plan which President Reagan recently unveiled is intended to inject \$350m more aid into the region, promote free enterprise by making it easier for Central American and Caribbean countries to sell their produce in the US and strengthen the ability of the various armed forces to resist insurgency by pouring in \$640m worth of military aid, most of it to El Salvador.

The Reagan Administration's approach to Central America is based partly on what Mr Raymond Aron, the French political commentator, has described as "an ideology in search of a policy". From the outset the Administration wanted to demonstrate the virtues of anti-communism and chose to "draw the line" in its own central American backyard.

But American policy has also been dictated by genuine concern about the possibility of a South-East Asian-style "Domino principle" taking place in Central America.

These concerns were recently summed up by Mr Thomas



President Reagan (left), and President Lopez Portillo of Mexico: diverging solutions to the region's problems

Enders, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, during testimony before a congressional committee. He said: "There is no question that the decisive battle for Central America is under way in El Salvador. If, after Nicaragua, El Salvador is captured by a violent minority, who in Central America would not then live in fear? How long would it be before major strategic United States interests—the Panama Canal, sea lanes, oil supplies—were at risk?"

At the beginning in 1981 when Mr Reagan took office the civil-war military junta in El Salvador had scored an easy triumph over what the insurgents had described as their "final offensive". The Americans believed that with an infusion of military and economic aid they could consolidate President Duarte's position and thereby ensure the continuation of a regime which would be staunchly anti-communist but which would pursue mildly reformist policies. Such a move, they believed, would strengthen the resolve of other governments in the area which were coming under left-wing attack and would be a clear signal to Nicaragua to mend its ways.

However, the five guerrilla groups which comprise the Farabundo Marti National Liber-

ation Front in El Salvador proved more resilient than the Americans expected. They changed their tactics and started attacking power lines and other vital installations. By the beginning of this month sizeable parts of the country were under their control. Although their 6,000 fighters are outnumbered almost four to one by the regular forces, they have shown they can operate almost at will along the roads leading to the capital. And as the fighting gets heavier the death toll mounts—to a total now exceeding 20,000.

The guerrillas are still far from final victory, but American officials believe the ability of the Salvadoran armed forces to contain them is being rapidly eroded. Some officials doubt the government forces can regain the upper hand without a massive infusion of military equipment and combat troops as well.

The revolutionary fire which has been consuming El Salvador has spread elsewhere in Central America. In Guatemala, the richest and most populous country of the region, four guerrilla groups have recently united to fight against the repressive regime of President Romeo Lucas Garcia, whose record on human rights is among the worst in the world. No one knows for certain how many people have been

slaughtered but the figure ranges from the State Department's estimate of 300 a month to a total of 11,000 last year claimed by religious leaders.

The guerrilla wars in El Salvador and Guatemala have begun to spill across the border into Honduras, where a civilian president, Mr Roberto Somoza Cordova, was elected last December for the first time in 18 years. Salvadoran troops have made strikes into Honduras (reportedly with Honduran approval) against Salvadoran guerrillas moving clandestinely through the country on their way to and from Nicaragua. Relations with Nicaragua have become strained because thousands of supporters of the former Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua have taken refuge in Honduras from where they carry out occasional cross-border raids.

The United States, believing that Honduras needs a strong army to defend itself, has made it the third largest recipient of military assistance in the hemisphere. This has raised fears that the power of the military will be increased and thereby undermine the fledgling civilian government.

The main problem facing Costa Rica is economic rather than political. The country is as much as \$100m in arrears in payments

on its national debt. The most democratic of all Central American countries, it recently elected a new civilian government. However, the authorities are deeply concerned about the unrest spreading throughout the region and recently there have been small outbreaks of terrorism.

Situated strategically in the middle of the Central American isthmus is Nicaragua, which President Reagan has described as a "base for the export of subversion and armed intervention throughout Central America". The Administration maintains that Nicaragua is becoming "a Cuba on the American mainland." That it is not only supplying arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas but is actually helping to organize the insurgency there, and that Sandinistas are generally stirring up mischief in the region.

Last week the CIA released figures purporting to show that Nicaragua was arming itself far beyond its own defence requirements. According to the CIA's figures, the Sandinistas have a standing army of about 30,000 men equipped with tanks and helicopters. The nation's total military force, including militia, is nearly 70,000 easily the largest in Central America. Nicaraguans are being trained in Bulgaria and advanced jet fighters are to be delivered soon.

Mr Enders visited Managua last October in an attempt to patch up relations but his mission failed, each side accusing the other of bad faith.

Since then relations have grown steadily worse. Washington lost no opportunity to denounce alleged Nicaraguan support for revolutionary movements in Central America and for repressing the Miskito Indians living along the Nicaraguan-Honduran border. The Nicaraguans have become increasingly convinced the United States is planning to overthrow the Sandinista regime—a fears which have been fuelled by recent American reports that the CIA had earmarked \$15m for covert operations against the government.

What options remain for the Reagan Administration? They are few and none are very appealing. For the moment the United

States is still pinning its hopes on a convincing victory for President Duarte's Christian Democratic Party in the March 28 El Salvador elections. However, the chances of this happening dwindle each day as the guerrillas continue to step up their campaign to disrupt the poll.

The danger now confronting American policy-makers is that President Duarte will not gain a majority and be obliged to form a coalition with the extreme right-wing parties. Or worse, an ultra-rightist, such as Major Roberto d'Aubuisson, could emerge as outright victor. Either outcome would greatly increase congressional opposition to continued American aid.

Even a convincing Duarte victory would not end the war. To strengthen his hand, the United States could send American troops to El Salvador, but so far the Administration has ruled this out. Recent opinion polls have shown that 89 per cent of Americans are opposed to United States involvement in El Salvador, a statistic which cannot be ignored just a few months before the United States congressional elections.

Another course would be to get a force comprising soldiers from other American nations, notably Argentina, to support the elected government. Senior Argentine officers have recently been in El Salvador and such a plan is understood to find favour with a number of right-wing Latin American regimes. But it would also provoke strong opposition from the left in the region and would almost certainly be rejected by Washington's two main partners in its plan to develop the Caribbean basin—Mexico and Venezuela.

In the end, therefore, the United States may find it necessary to take another look at President Lopez Portillo's plan for peace in the region. More than 100 congressmen have signed a letter to Mr Reagan urging him to do just that. But until—and unless—he does, the risk will remain that the United States, in the words of a Congressman who recently visited El Salvador, "could blunder deeper into an open-ended military commitment to a losing cause."

## Consumer protection: the rabbit and the watchdog

Few people will know that today is the deadline for comments on the Government's Green Paper on consumer interests and the nationalized industries. Few indeed are aware that the Government ever published a Green Paper, which is not surprising as there has been virtually no general press comment. And there has been no press comment because there has been little to comment on. Since the Government's timidity and lack of interest in the industries' consumers.

According to its 1945 manifesto, the post-war Labour government wanted the fuel and power industries to be nationalized so that they could be "conducted efficiently in the interests of consumers". At one stage, Mr Attlee's Cabinet actually approved a plan for consumer boards to run the electricity industry. It backed off, and instead created the nationalized industries' consultative councils (NICCs).

Speeches in Parliament at the time of nationalization suggested that the councils were intended to be "live, virile bodies, actively pursuing the interests of consumers, expressing themselves if necessary forcibly on consumer interests, and not being fobbed off by those responsible for running the industry".

Furthermore, they were to "participate in the planning of electricity supply". The Conservative opposition of the time criticized them as ineffectual "councils of rats" which may get up on their hind legs and go through a few perfunctory jumps.

The need for nationalized industry consumer representation has not lessened. Over the past decade, the pro-

ductivity performance of the industries has generally been poor, and their costs have increased relative to private manufacturing and services. A 1978 Gallup poll found that the organizations over which fewest people felt they had any influence. During the past two years, energy prices have increased at twice the rate of private sector prices. And recently the electricity supply industry has shown itself not always reliable in providing accurate information about its activities.

Last year, for example, the Monopolies Commission, after an exhaustive inquiry, summed up the CEB's investment appraisal methods as "seriously defective, liable to mislead, and against the public interest". The Board has overstated the nuclear case and has permitted inadequate accounting practices that have exaggerated the performance of its shops. What have the electricity and other NICCs done in the face of monopoly knowledge and power?

The Government is critical of the performance of some of them. It says they "do not always exercise their functions as well as they might", and that some are not cost-effective. There is also an implied criticism in the Green Paper that some NICC/industry relationships are too "cosy", and that some NICCs accept uncritically the views of their industry's

management, rather than pursue the interests of consumers. Even on the most charitable interpretation, the NICCs can claim to have lived up to the ambition of participating in the planning of its industry, an ambition the industries have been pleased to thwart.

The Government believes that the functions of the NICCs, especially that of handling complaints, must continue. But in addition, they should develop "a critical but constructive input" on costs and prices, encourage their industries to seek value for money, and experiment with "customer audits". It thinks they should have more punch, and talks of having streamlined and fewer, more authoritative councils. How does it propose to make the rabbits jump?

The Green Paper presents two options. One merely proposes thinning out the regional NICCs, reducing the number of members on them, and issuing guidelines and exhortations to perform. This is really a "do-nothing" approach. The second option, which requires legislation, would create three combined NICCs at national level, with subordinate regional operations matching the structure of the industries.

There would be one for the utility industries (gas, electricity, coal and water), a second for rail and the nationalized bus companies,

and a third for posts and telecommunications.

Bigger is not necessarily better. Combining NICCs to cover several utilities would probably overawe them, with a wider range of diverse problems than they could handle. It would also lead to internal "political" agreement on conflicting issues between the interests of different groups of consumers. And at regional level, the operating bodies would present serious practical problems, as would the sharp variations in their size and customer populations.

Structures, however, are of secondary importance to obligations, powers and duties. These alone can convert rabbits into more fearsome animals, and make the industries more responsive to consumers. The Government tells us that "many users feel powerless in their dealings with nationalized industries, and may actually have more limited legal rights of redress than in their dealings with private firms".

But it has made no proposals, such as giving arbitration powers to NICCs, similar to those of regulatory commissions in the USA, to remedy the imbalance. Nor does it discuss the pressing need for a statutory enactment of consumer rights in the nationalized industries, an area where American practice is well ahead of our own. For example, New York

state has just enacted the Home Energy Fair Practices Act. This imposes on the utilities a statutory disconnection code that, on some key points, is far more rigorous than anything we are likely to get by voluntary agreement here. Capitalist USA demands of its monopoly utilities more for consumers than we demand of ours, which are supposedly owned by and run for us.

The nationalized industries should not only be run efficiently for consumers, but be seen to be so—if they are. Consumers have to pay for the mistakes of the monopoly industries that get no Exchequer subsidies: they should therefore have a statutory right to know what is going on in them, and not have to rely on the grace and favour of technological barons to decide which of our secrets they will share with us. And it is not just consumers from whom the industries hide their doings. They should hide them from Parliament as well.

This Government deserves credit for some progress in exposing the performance of the nationalized industries to scrutiny. The Green Paper shows, however, that the Government has not addressed itself to the fundamental question of the responsibilities and accountability of the industries to their consumers, not to advancing the interests of consumers against monopoly power. The NICCs may jump a little more often, but rabbits they remain.

Alex Henney

The author is chairman of the London Electricity Consultative Council.

## We've been gassing for ages

New words and new meanings: by Philip Howard

We all know about four-letter words, though we prefer not to use them in print in *The Times*, unless we have overwhelming cause. I am indebted to John Harris for bringing to my attention a three-letter word that is similarly fraught with powerful magical and negative connotations. The word is not God, but gas.

The word did not evolve naturally, but was invented by van Helmont in the seventeenth century as the name for the occult principle that he supposed to be present in all bodies. He wrote of it in his *Chymica* (1657), "Hilum Gas vocatur, non longe a Chaos veterum secretum". I have called this spirit gas, as being not far removed from the chaos of the ancients. Gas or its phonetic equivalent occurs in nearly every language on earth. In nearly every use it has a whiff of unpleasantness.

For some reason we throw in the word when we speak of the state of the atmosphere, or write of substances in the gaseous state, even when the state is normal at ambient temperatures and pressures. We do not say copper solid, or alcohol liquid. We may say mercury vapour, because that is not its normal state. But listen to a barometer, or read a journalist concerned with Chlorine or Carbon Monoxide. Gas is always tacked on as a lurid suffix. Often the whole phrase is prefixed with a poisonous, to rub it in, although there is no form of

either substance that is not poisonous.

Notice the quaint way in which popular science books introduce the fact that the air we breathe is a gas—even, horror!, a mixture of gases—as much as to say that we are lucky to be alive at all. Gas at the dentist's adds to the

unpleasantness. Gas figuratively is boastful bombast. A gasbag is a prolix and empty boaster. Gas and gaiters, empty alliteration, are stuff and nonsense.

Gas's smelly reputation is probably derived from the use of "gas, mostly Chlorine, in the first war, and the quite unrelated gas gangrene". The army had a complete gas lexicon: gas courses, masks, capes, and officers. One gas, Phosgene, is notable in that it is a chemical compound of Chlorine and Carbon Monoxide, and the toxicity of all three belies the cosy notion sometimes encountered among unscientific donnish people that combinations of noxious substances are often harmless. According to the manuals, Phosgene smells like mustard, but we wretched townies don't stand a chance with it—and the remedy for it is "sips of hot sweet tea".

It is difficult otherwise to find humour or poetry in the melancholy three-letter word. Erasmus Darwin, the grandfather of Charles Darwin, tried in the only poem I know of to a gas, about the birth of KNO<sub>3</sub>:  
Hence orient Nitre owes its sparkling birth,  
And with prismatic crystals gems the earth,  
O'er tottering domes the filmy foliage crawls,  
Or frosts with branching plumesthe mould'ring walls;  
As woos Azotic Gas the virgin Air,  
And veils in crimson clouds the yielding fair.

Gas from the gasworks, and via gas holder and gasometer, is fairly free from the ancestral taint; except that the gas oven, before North Sea Gas, was a popular method of suicide. Gas lighting has an agreeably golden and flickering Victorian glow for me, but I suppose one could associate it with peacemakers, footfalls echoing behind one, and villainy.

Cases of assault sound more savage when done with a length of gas piping. The only positive uses of gas that occur to me, gassing away over an idle typewriter, come from the United States, where gas is the juice that makes cars go. To step on the gas is a cheerful act. What a gas, meaning what fun, may come from laughing gas.

pestle-and-mortar distinction it has in some past editions, not because the food is less good; not, as with Ma Cuisine, because the service is poor; but simply because it is difficult to get in. If the chefs Christopher Driver presumes to criticize apportioned their bit-bits in the arbitrary way he distributes awards, the comments in his book would be even more highly spiced and abusive than they are.

In the know

Should President Reagan want any advice on the detailed implications of the argument as to whether he should address Parliament in the Royal Gallery or in Westminster Hall, he can get it from his rebellious oldest daughter, Maureen.

She was given a guided tour of both the possible venues by Lord Ponsonby, chairman of the London Convention Bureau, during her visit to London on a honeymoon (her third) last April.

Quiz answers

1. The GLC has decided to paint bus lanes red to ease traffic flow.  
2. Discom's De Beers diamond was cut as profits slumped.  
3. Michael Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff, told a reporter over a breakfast of muffins about plans for President Reagan to address Parliament.  
4. The oil companies secretly recommended to the Government last year that lead-free petrol should be introduced as soon as possible.  
5. At the Carlton Club, where Maureen Deaver unveiled a second portrait of herself.

PHS

## The secrets Jay Bee will never disclose

David & Charles have abandoned plans to publish what they had claimed would be one of the most unusual personal stories in the Second World War. It is Churchill's Secret Agent by Dr Josephine Butler. She was the only woman in Winston Churchill's secret circle of 12, his personal spy whose existence was unknown even to the War Office and MI5.

Members of the circle did not know each other's identity. Churchill gave Butler the code-name "Jay Bee", and her own husband, a colonel, and family were not allowed to know of her exploits. She trained in jiu-jitsu and soft-karate, learned painfully how to jump—without a parachute—from a low-flying aircraft, and was dropped more than 50 times into occupied France. While she was in France enlisting her own maquis a cousin acted as her double in London. But Mrs Butler kept the secret of her English identity even when arrested in France for insulting two Gestapo officers.

Now 80, she has been describing her experiences in lectures since 1969, when official secrecy restrictions were lifted. She wrote her book in 1973, but it was not until last summer that David & Charles signed a contract to publish it.

A spokesman for the company said: "We had every paper enquiring about serialization rights, but our board has decided

not to publish because Dr Butler refused to answer some questions about her personal life, such as the date of her marriage."

Dr Butler agrees she refused information about her personal life, on principle. I was writing about my wartime experiences. They had a complete manuscript before the contract was signed."

## Honorary father

There is no father of the House of Lords, presumably because titular membership is no indication of attendance or activity. Lord Romilly has been a peer for 25 years, since succeeding his father at the age of six in 1905, and has yet to make his maiden speech.

Still, today the Earl of Listowel celebrates 50 years' activity in the Upper House. He made his maiden speech on March 15, 1932, presumably from the opposition front bench since he was, at that time, one of only six opposition peers. He still takes an important part, and only last week was reading out the Woolsack. He was the older brother of the Conservative former minister, Viscount Blakenham, who died a week ago, and is the TRS ventures, the father of the active Lords.

## Splinter group

A small and loosely-knit delegation of representatives of the fissiparous Afghan resistance arrives in Britain from Peshawar this week. There are half a dozen political groupings among the ghans in the Pakistani border towns, yet by no means all the mujahidin inside Afghanistan owe allegiance to any of them.

## THE TIMES DIARY

A little more about the inconveniences at the new Barbican Centre. On opening night a friend accompanying me in a taxi could not get into the ladies' when she finally found the gent's instead.  
On her way in she met Lady Antonia Fraser coming out. "That is the bravest thing I have done in my life", Lady Antonia exclaimed.  
On a more harmonious note, I can report that the PHSleaves has identified the source of the tier 2 squeaks, which were back again on Saturday night, giving Murray Perahia some superfluous accompaniment in Beethoven's first piano concerto. The squeaks are made by the bar shivers' on levels 5 and 6 as staff wind them down.

The delegation of three who are coming here are Dr Ghulam Faruq Azam, director of political affairs for the moderate alliance of parties which profess broadly liberal and democratic views, including the monarchists; a pseudonymous "Mr Ghulam" whose family is still in Kabul, representing the fundamentalist parties; and Saba'uddin Kushki, a former editor and Minister of Information who was sacked when President Daoud deposed the king and was imprisoned when the communists killed Daoud.

The Afghanistan Support Committee, directed by our former ambassador, Piers Carter, is arranging for them to meet MPs and to be photographed with Margaret Thatcher.

## Milk run

Unemployment is miserable for human beings, but it can be the death of cats, according to Myra Hammond, who is now full-time organizer of Cats in Industry. The organization is devoted to Britain's factory cats, thousands of which are said to have died of starvation when thrown out of their jobs by works closures. Its volunteers tour empty factories feeding redundant ratters. Myra Hammond's address, since I am bound to ask, is Ton Lane, Sheffield, and I am not kidding.

## Unsummoned

The division bell has not stopped ringing in the Canadian House of Commons for the past two weeks. The clangour began on March 2 when the Conservative opposition moved an adjournment motion, left the Chamber, and then refused to come back to vote. Their boycott is to protest against the Liberal government's energy bill, which they want to be divided. The government refuse to negotiate while the boycott continues. Attempts to muffle several

scores of bells ringing throughout the Parliament building mostly met with little success. One towel had to be removed from a bell it was intended to silence when it started to smoulder. After several days, to the relief of parliamentary staff, all but one of the bells was switched off. The one still jangling is in the Commons' chamber.

## Mirror image

Peter Tolly, my opposite number on the Daily Mirror, told readers on Friday he imagined he might become a duke, since he is "buying" a modest country house with a trout lake. "Oh dear, PHS does not run to a goldfish pond yet. Indeed his back garden scarcely has room for a bird bath."

## Pepys revisited

My distinguished precursor, Samuel Pepys, is to be revived for a leading role in a satirical play about the closure of Chatham dockyard, where he spent much of his time as Secretary to the Admiralty. Dockyard for Sale opens tomorrow at the Artie Theatre in the Gillingham adult education centre, as part of the Gillingham arts festival. It has Pepys revisiting Chatham and encountering Peary Fenner, the local MP who said she could not support the Government but then joined it, and other present-day politicians. Pepys, who was himself imprisoned in the Tower on a

Marc is on holiday for the next two weeks.

trumped-up charge of treason, decides in the play that the present Government should be arraigned. Unlike him, they are brought to trial, and found guilty.

Something even more curious has happened to the style and honours of Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that ilk, the Scottish genealogist. When he received the 1982 Who, he was published on March 25. He will find that he is described not as KCVO, but as DVO. The misprint comes within a whisker of turning him into a Dame, though properly that would be DCVO.

## Drive it, too

Do you fancy being mistaken for Harrods' cross-country delivery service? Then take £35,500 down to Knightsbridge, where the store is selling custom-built Range Rover in forest green and gold livery, with the Harrods name on the front wings. Each vehicle, fitted with all-terrain tyres, has stereo radio and cassette recorder, a shooting stick and umbrella, matching luggage and picnic case, colour television, a video cassette recorder and camera, and a folding 48cc motor cycle, "ideal for getting from the car park to the yacht." Or for running about with the smaller parcels.

## No entry

At last the Good Food Guide is officially published, and PHS can reveal the grossest of all the injustices in its pages. The Old Woolhouse at Northcote in Gloucestershire is denied the

## POVERTY

A consortium of...  
York Time...  
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## THE TURN OF THE SCREW

The American Administration is trying to bring about a major change in western policy towards trade with the Soviet bloc. This is the significance of the visit to Europe by a delegation led by Mr James Buckley, Undersecretary of State for Security Affairs, who will be in London on Wednesday. His mission is to persuade the Europeans to join in a systematic and coordinated policy of trying to put economic pressure on the Soviet Union and eastern Europe, largely by tightening up on credits. According to the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, the new policy "could be likened to a strategy of economic warfare". It is an attempt to turn around most of the basic assumptions which have lain behind east-west trade since the early seventies.

At that time there was positive political encouragement for trade with the Soviet bloc because it was expected to contribute to stability by opening the Soviet Union to the outside world and drawing the Russians into a network of interdependence with the West. Mr Reagan's Administration came into office with the conviction that this policy had failed. It argued that the policy had merely put the West off its guard while the Soviet Union continued to build up its military power and extend its influence around the globe, aided by western credits and technology, which had also enabled the Soviet Union to escape from the need to reform its system. At the same time, so the argument goes, western credits to eastern Europe had delayed reforms there too, overextended the western banking system, and enabled some east European countries to use their cheap labour to compete unfairly in western markets with goods made under western licence.

This argument contains a good deal less than the whole truth. The fact that some Americans deluded themselves into expecting the Russians to show voluntary restraint is more a criticism of the Americans than of the Russians, who made their definition of détente perfectly clear. The West's failure to operate a coherent policy of détente does not necessarily prove that the concept was wrong, merely that its execution was flawed. Secondly, the Soviet Union's interest in relations with the West did in fact influence its behaviour in a number of ways, most notably with regard to Jewish emigration. Thirdly, the overgenerous extension of western credits to eastern Europe has at least had the effect of making the area more dependent on the West than it has ever been, which ought to open opportunities for Western influence. Finally, the exposure of the whole Soviet

block to western contacts has sowed all kinds of seeds which cannot easily be rooted out.

Nevertheless, the Reagan Administration is not all wrong to take a new look at economic relations. In the early seventies it was assumed that Soviet dependence on western trade was so limited, and its level of self-sufficiency so high, that any western attempts to use trade as a political lever would either have no effect at all or merely drive the Soviet Union back into resentful autarky. And as for the alleged western contribution to Soviet military power, it has been estimated that the Soviet Union may perhaps have gained as much as half of one per cent of annual economic growth from western technology. There seemed, therefore, to be no point in denying western firms the benefits of export orders for the sake of a marginal or negative effect on Soviet policy.

Recently, however, the mounting economic troubles of the Soviet bloc have made it more tempting to try using trade as a political lever. The Soviet growth rate is declining steadily, its earnings of hard currency from oil are dropping, its standard of living is increasingly wretched, the burden of eastern Europe and other foreign commitments gets heavier all the time, and it is now having to spend more hard currency than ever on buying grain. It therefore becomes easier to argue that if the West could deny it easy credits and reduce still further its hard currency earnings, especially by denying it the huge benefits of selling natural gas to western Europe, it might be forced to think again about its defence spending and its global ambitions.

There are, however, a number of very big problems. The main one is that western Europe is very unenthusiastic about declaring economic war on the Soviet bloc. Its stake in east-west trade is very much bigger than that of the United States. West Germany alone accounts for about 25 per cent of the OECD's trade with Comecon, the United States for only nine per cent. Moreover, 80 per cent of American deliveries are in grain, whereas about 80 per cent of west European deliveries are industrial goods. Economic sanctions against the east therefore cost Europe a great deal more, especially as the Americans refuse to include grain, arguing that it costs the Soviet Union hard currency, whereas the pipeline does the opposite.

Europe badly needs the jobs which east-west trade provides, and badly needs Soviet raw materials and energy. Soviet gas is particularly necessary to lessen European dependence on the unstable Middle East. To the argument that it makes them dangerously dependent on the

Soviet Union, the West Germans reply that it would contribute only five-to-six per cent of their total energy, so that the threat of cut-off could be survived — probably more easily than the Soviet Union could survive the loss of hard currency.

To the argument that the hard currency contributes to the military and economic strength of a hostile power the answers are more complex and varied. One is that east-west trade is part of the world economic system and cannot be tampered with except at the cost of wide repercussions. Moreover, European security depends as much on the stability of western societies as on military defence, so that it would be foolish to impose greater economic stress on western Europe for the sake of a possibly marginal and certainly unpredictable effects on the Soviet Union. Another argument is that the answer to Soviet power is not to weaken the Soviet Union but to strengthen the response of the West and of other threatened regions. Europeans tend to see the Soviet Union as taking advantage of trouble spots rather than causing them, so that western policy should be aimed more at reducing regional tensions than at confronting the Soviet Union.

Apart from European objections, the other main obstacle in the way of the new American policy is the practical difficulty of organizing a collection of competing countries, many of them outside Nato, into a common front against the Soviet Union. Trade embargoes are almost always circumvented by someone, and even if they are not the belief that they will reduce the incentive to observe them. Credit restrictions are similarly difficult to enforce. The OECD has a consensus on minimum interest rates, but the Japanese, who have low domestic rates, often undercut them, and the French and others sometimes do so as well. There are few sanctions which can be taken against dissidents in this area without causing general chaos.

It would, however, be wrong to succumb to total helplessness. The time has certainly come for tighter credit policies towards the Soviet bloc. Soviet behaviour deserves no commercial generosity, and even on purely commercial grounds it is not such a good proposition as it was. Indeed, it is already suffering a significant credit squeeze for this reason alone. Western governments should, therefore, respond to Mr Reagan's policy by looking coolly for realistic ways of demonstrating to the Soviet Union that the days of politically motivated trade are over, and that it cannot expect commercial favours from the West unless it shows more consideration for the political interests of the West.

## POVERTY MAKES STRANGE BEDFELLOWS

A consortium of friends and supporters of the Khomeini regime in Iran would make a very curious gathering. It would bring together President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria, whose foreign minister is currently visiting Tehran with a large retinue of officials, and Mr Menachem Begin, whose country — according to Western intelligence sources quoted by the *New York Times* — is now supplying about half Iran's imports of arms, spare parts and ammunition. Colonel Gaddafi of Libya would be there, along with the leaders of the militant Shiite organization in Lebanon, Amal, who have not forgiven Gaddafi for the mysterious disappearance of their "Imam", Musa Sadr, in Libya in 1978. President Kim Il Sung of North Korea might find himself seated next to a British delegate, who could be either a director of Talbot or a salesman from the Ministry of Defence offering to repair some Chieftain tanks.

Presumably there would also be someone from the Soviet Union, but he would have to be carefully refolding his copy of *Pravda* so that the conclusion of a recent article, calling for good-neighbourly links between Iran and the Soviet Union, was visible but not the body of the text with its long litany of complaints about Iranian policy. America, for obvious reasons, would not be represented by American diplomats but might perhaps send a message of good will through President Evren of Turkey, whose government last week concluded what was described by

the Iranian minister who signed it, Mr Behzad Nabavi, as probably the biggest barter deal ever concluded between Iran and any other country.

A similar gathering for Iraq, of course, would be even better attended and much less futile. The "moderate" Arab heads of state, from King Hussein to King Khalid, would be there in force. Mr John Nott would probably be there in person, not merely offering to repair captured Iranian Chieftains but urging the merits of the Hawk as a training aircraft. Of course, he would say, it will not be available for a year or two, and the war with Iran will not last that long, but it could still come in awfully useful for destroying Kurdish villages, and, given the incurably insubordinate character of the Kurds, Iraqi governments are likely to go on wanting it for that purpose for a long time yet. (The RAF, with rather more primitive aircraft, used to carry out the same task on behalf of King Faisal's government back in the 1920s.) But Mr Nott would be elbowing aside by his French colleague, M Charles Hernu, who would come with armfuls of howitzers, tanks and electronic military equipment, as well as glossy brochures for the Mirage 2000.

It would be tactless, for anyone at such a gathering to mention a few unpleasant facts: for instance, that the Iranian people are being oppressed by a bloody, reactionary and chaotic regime which by its own

admission has executed thousands for political crimes; or that the Iraqi regime, while rather better organized, is no less ruthless, has deported large numbers of Kurds from their homeland to other parts of the country and large numbers of second-or-third-generation Iraqi residents across the border to Iran, with only the clothes that stand up in, and is moreover the aggressor in the war with Iran; that both regimes have been accused by Amnesty International of the widespread and systematic use of torture.

Such facts would be out of place in a gathering of serious international statesmen, who have, after all, to consider the effects on unemployment in the West Midlands as well as the geopolitical implications if the wrong superpower gains influence with one or other of the dictators. Human rights are out of fashion. But should they be? Are workers in Vickers or the Royal Ordnance Factories better off today because their talents were harnessed to satisfying the megalomania of the late Shah? Have Soviet ambitions been checked in Iran by the West's willingness to support the Shah, ignoring the human rights of his subjects, until those subjects rose up en masse to throw him and his foreign friends out of the country? Are cynicism and realism necessarily synonymous, or is it not time we made a serious effort to avoid being the accomplices of despotism and aggression in the Middle East?

## Archbishop's voice silenced

From the Reverend Dr R. T. Kendall

Sir, There are not a few Protestants in this country who are less than enamoured with the coming visit of Pope John Paul II but who, none the less, bow their heads in shame over the manner in which certain people acted when the Archbishop of Canterbury tried to speak in Liverpool (report, March 12).

If somebody thinks that robbing the Archbishop of free speech sets back any progress with regard to the Pope's visit, let it be equally said that such disgraceful behaviour as all of us witnessed recently by these protesters also sets back, perhaps more so, the witness of the doctrine of justification by Faith — which is what Protestantism is really all about.

Sincerely,  
R. T. KENDALL,  
Westminster Chapel,  
Buckingham Gate, SW1,  
March 12.

From the Reverend G. B. Timms

Sir, I have always understood that brawling in church was not only vulgarly discourteous but also a contravention of the law. It is surely time that such outrages as have recently been witnessed in Liverpool should no longer be tolerated and action be taken against them.

I remember that in the fifties it was only when similar Protestant brawlers in our parish churches were proceeded against and fined that their then frequent disruption of Anglican worship quickly ceased.

Yours faithfully,  
G. B. TIMMS,  
Cleave Lodge,  
Cleave Court,  
Minster-in-Thames,  
Ramsgate, Kent.

From the Reverend Ian Falconer

Sir, Those Protestants who shouted down the Archbishop of Canterbury in Liverpool Parish Church must be congratulated on their fine example to the youth of the Church.

Yours sincerely,  
IAN G. FALCONER,  
St Martin's Church,  
Sinclair Road,  
Hammersmith, W14,  
March 12.

## Sex shops

From Mr A. E. G. Wright

Sir, Your correspondent, Edward Shackleton (March 11) of the *Nation* writes that the National Festival of Light, has a strange sense of priorities if he really imagines that "sex shops ... undermine national character more than anything else can do" at this time of nuclear threat, political instability, three million unemployed and mounting evidence of widespread malpractice in the security, police and prison services and of financial recklessness in commerce.

If too many people nowadays believe that morality is merely an out-of-date system of mainly puritanical prohibitions, mainly designed to stop ordinary people having fun, while the more unscrupulous get away with murder (sometimes literally), then I fear that this may in large measure be due to the topsyturvy values of the likes of Mr Shackleton.

Yours faithfully,  
A. E. G. WRIGHT,  
90 Uplands Road, N8.

## Prison disorders

From Mr P. E. Savory

Sir, With reference to your correspondent, Dr J. E. Thomas (March 4) I would like to set the record straight with regard to the reference to Puckchurch branch of the Prison Officers' Association.

1. The member of the Board of Visitors was at no time refused entry to this prison.

2. This branch would never consider taking that kind of action because, as he so rightly says, it is illegal. The fact that had taken place the full weight of the law would have been brought to bear on us.

Yours faithfully,  
PETER SAVORY, Branch Secretary,  
Prison Officers' Association,  
111 Grove Centre,  
Puckchurch,  
Avon,  
March 5.

## The new poor

From Mr Richard Taylor

Sir, Dr Peter Bird (March 10), if indeed he is an economist, should know that the creation of wealth requires investment and that recruitment is an indispensable form of investment.

Ridicule at having to pay for his own lunch would be more understandable if economics were a more productive discipline. I rather feel that in Dr Bird we may have heard the first cuckoo of spring.

Yours faithfully,  
RICHARD TAYLOR,  
30 Lynham Gardens,  
Pinkneys Green,  
Maidenhead,  
Berkshire,  
March 10.

## Challenging jurors

From Mr Howard W. Sabin

Sir, Almost my last case before giving up practice at the Bar was to prosecute about 27 defendants at Birmingham Assizes for a number of alleged frauds while they were working on a huge building site. There were, I think, five teams of defending counsel, each representing some of the defendants, each led by a QC, and included in the evidence were over 1,000 documents.

As they were perfectly entitled to do, the defence counsel

## Misgivings on aspects of Budget strategy

From Mr Douglas Jellis-Ballock

Sir, While the Chancellor is to be congratulated on the overall strategy of his Budget, I fear that he has done nothing to increase the incentive to work among the lower paid.

The Association of Independent Businesses has recently held meetings with members of Parliament from all political parties to discuss this vital topic. We were pleased and encouraged to find a wide measure of agreement on the urgent need for dramatic increases in personal allowances, which would increase the incentive to work of the lower paid and younger worker.

We have, over the last three years, pointed out to the Chancellor the great need for very substantial increases in personal allowances. His moves in his latest Budget were in the right direction, but they are too meagre and have been negated by the increase in employees' contribution to National Insurance.

An analysis of the proposed changes in personal allowances shows that a young office worker earning a gross wage of £50 per week is 60p a week better off with a net wage after reduced tax, but increased National Insurance contributions of £39 per week. If he has to pay, say, £7 per week in fares, an average of £2 per week on suitable clothing, and maybe purchase his own midday meal, he is no better off than his out-of-work companion who has received an increase of £2.50 per week, now enjoys £25 net and can earn up to £4 per week without his benefit being affected.

Without the extra incentive which a sizable increase in personal allowance would have given to the lower-paid worker, it is hardly surprising that many of them are reluctant to pursue gainful employment at a rate that employers can afford and that despite the tragic number of unemployed many jobs remain unfilled.

Yours faithfully,  
DOUGLAS JELLIS-BALDOCK,  
Chairman,  
The Taxation Committee,  
Association of Independent Businesses,  
Trowbar House,  
108 Weston Street, SE1,  
March 12.

From Mr A. G. G. France

Sir, A phrase used by the Chancellor in his Budget statement on March 9 has created considerable apprehension in the financial community that the Government is considering renegeing on its promise not to reimpose a "special windfall profits tax" on the banks. It is important that the managements of the banks can plan ahead in a climate of knowing in advance what tax regime they will be subjected to so that both the banks and industry can have a

## Solidarity victims

From Mr Herman Rebhan

Sir, In endorsing Sir Bernard Braine's letter (March 6) about General Jaruzelski's packing of Solidarity to expel interned leaders of Solidarity to the West can I draw your attention to an important new category of Solidarity activists who have been victimized because of their trade union activities.

This category of more than 1,000 individuals who have been sentenced to prison terms of up to 10 years for such activities as organizing meetings, distributing leaflets or calling for strikes. These prison sentences, imposed for the most part by military tribunals, are in flagrant violation of United Nations and ILO conventions. I am deeply shocked because I have just learnt of the imprisonment of Mr Mikszyslaw Gil, the leader of Solidarity in the Lenin Steelworks in Cracow. Mr Gil was the leader of a Solidarity delegation to the twenty-fifth World Congress of the International Metalworkers' Federation held in Washington, DC last May. There he was arrested and imprisoned with his friendly personality, his integrity and his desire to do the best for

his workmates and his country. Terry Duffy, Bill Sims and Clive Jenkins, all of whom participated in the congress, can bear witness to the warm memories that Mikszyslaw Gil left behind.

It is hard to think of him now being in prison and unlike those who were interned his release is not to be expected, in theory, before 1986.

Gil is one individual who happens to be known personally to many union leaders in the West. But in discussing what is happening inside Poland we should be careful to remember all those who have been imprisoned since December 13, 1981, as well as those who have been interned. The release of the internees, by itself, will not satisfy trade unionists inside and outside of Poland, while those who have been sentenced for trying to maintain elemental trades union activity since the Jaruzelski coup remain in jail.

Yours sincerely,  
HERMAN REBHAN,  
General Secretary,  
International Metalworkers' Federation,  
Route des Acacias 54 bis,  
Case postale 325,  
CH-1227 Geneva,  
March 9.

## TV by satellite

From Mr Dick H. Pantlin

Sir, Lord Aylestone, in his letter on February 24, refers to the fact that decisions shortly to be taken will affect the shape of broadcasting well into the nineties, and the chairman of the BBC, two days later, mentions "the exciting opportunities presented by new and rapidly changing developments". Since then the Government has made known its position. Your Political Editor, Julian Haviland, also wrote on this subject and made reference to "early legislation" and also to "a pan-European programme service". On March 1 your Bill Johnston stated that "the laws and rules which have governed communications in Britain for the past 30 years are now under question".

However, one looks in vain for some reference to the acute problem of performing rights and royalties. In recent years it is this difficulty which has been a major

reasonable basis on which to anticipate the banks' pricing policies for loans in relation to whatever is the prevailing level of base rates. The current uncertainty is far from helpful, at a time when a recovery of the economy can only be described as fragile.

The phrase causing all the doubts, "...we are still considering how best to ensure a proper contribution to tax revenues by the banking sector", was used in the context of reference to investment incentives and the Green Paper on corporation tax. However it is easy to see that it can be interpreted as conflicting with the statement, on last year's windfall profits tax, made on July 15, 1981, by the then Financial Secretary to the Treasury, that "I gladly repeat the categorical assurance that this is a once-for-all tax. As such, it follows that it will not be repeated, not merely in this form but in some slightly altered form. It is genuinely a once-for-all tax."

Perhaps in the interests of industry and the financial community the Chancellor or his team will speedily alleviate the uncertainty now being felt.

Yours faithfully,  
ALASTAIR G. G. FRANCE,  
The Bow Group,  
240 High Holborn, WCI,  
March 12.

From Mr M. J. Condon

Sir, It always seemed to me that the description of "wet" was a misnomer. They have proved me wrong. To lie on their backs like a spaniel after a Budget which can only deserve admiration as a feat of political and financial legerdemain, and which ignores the main issues facing the social and economic structure of this country, is "wet" indeed.

Yours faithfully,  
M. J. CONDON,  
Hunt International Petroleum Corporation,  
192 Soane Street, SW1,  
March 12.

From Miss Eve Northey

Sir, I am often impressed by the aptness of the biblical quotations which head the Personal Columns of your paper. The one for the day following the Budget seemed particularly apposite — Prov. 20:21 (GNB) "...The more easily you get your wealth, the less good it will do you."

Was this a specially selected text or can it be taken as a purely fortuitous comment from on high commiserating with the fluctuations of personal and national finance?

Yours faithfully,  
EVE NORTHEY,  
Lavender Cottage,  
Curry Mallet,  
Taunton,  
Somerset,  
March 11.

his workmates and his country. Terry Duffy, Bill Sims and Clive Jenkins, all of whom participated in the congress, can bear witness to the warm memories that Mikszyslaw Gil left behind.

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Yours sincerely,  
HERMAN REBHAN,  
General Secretary,  
International Metalworkers' Federation,  
Route des Acacias 54 bis,  
Case postale 325,  
CH-1227 Geneva,  
March 9.

obstacle to the greater diffusion of British television outside the UK. For example, in spite of 10 years of political and diplomatic activity in Britain it has been impossible, for legal and not for technical reasons, to enable the cable networks in Belgium to include British programmes in their service which successfully transmits programmes involving several national channels from Belgium, France, Germany and Holland and one from Luxembourg to a wide and appreciative audience.

This same audience fails to understand why Britain cannot appreciate the incalculable national advantages of a cultural, linguistic, touristic, political and commercial nature which accrue from this use of this medium.

Yours faithfully,  
DICK H. PANTLIN,  
Vice-President,  
Council of British Chambers of Commerce in Europe,  
11 Avenue de Mercure,  
Brussels 1180,  
Belgium.

desk and said: "I see this gentleman has difficulty in reading, and I think the fairest thing I can do is to ask him to stand by for the Crown." The judge nodded his emphatic agreement.

Over 20 years' experience at the Bar, including sitting for five years as Deputy Chairman of Quarter Sessions, left me in no doubt at all that there should be no right to challenge jurors except for cause shown.

Yours faithfully,  
HOWARD W. SABIN,  
40 Wymnstay Gardens,  
Allen Street, W8.

## Ensuring a future for the past

From Mr K. J. Barton

Sir, I am writing concerning the Department of the Environment consultation paper, *Organisation of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings in England*, in which the minister has given a brief time for consultation on a matter which is of immense importance to the future of our heritage. It is his intention that an agency be set up to replace the present Directorate of Ancient Monuments, based, it would seem, primarily on "sell the heritage" or to commercialise "the built environment".

The Government itself, which has a commitment to the preservation of our heritage, has proposed to retain its statutory obligations while vesting responsibility without authority in an agency. It is feared that any agency set up under these conditions would be a prime target for future government spending cuts and there must be assurances that this would not be the case.

The separation of policy for statutory obligation and the separation of policy execution from professional advice is an indication of the remarkable lack of knowledge of the history of legislation and the care of ancient monuments and historic buildings, and there has been no attempt to put the new proposals into an historical context. It is incomprehensible how such major changes could be put forward without full reference to the existing legislation.

The proposal to remove the functions of the directorate to an outside agency cannot in itself confront any organisation which is faced with managing 275,000 listed buildings and 12,500 scheduled monuments. The paper itself concentrates only on listed buildings, ignoring completely the special problems of maintaining scheduled monuments, many of which are in constant need of repair and require a specialised labour force with considerable expertise.

There is also the vexed question of the needs of archaeology, which has of late been a growth industry and on which the future of our past depends. This is involved with a wide-ranging number of groups of professional archaeologists whose livelihood depends on the continuance of grants in aid to the projects upon which they are working. The future of these regional groups and their associated research and conservation services depends on these grants.

Yours faithfully,  
K. J. BARTON, Chairman,  
Hampshire Archaeological Committee,  
Chilcomb House,  
Chilcomb Lane,  
Bar End,  
Winchester,  
March 8.

## Pope and contraception

From Mr George Martelli

Sir, Isn't it carrying "No Popery" rather far to blame the present pontiff for the increase in the world's population? This has been greatest in India, South-east Asia, and China, all of which Catholic influence is negligible. On the other hand in Europe and North America, where Catholics are most numerous, the birth rate is lowest. It would seem, therefore, that the Catholic Church's teaching on contraception has little if any effect on population.

Surely the truth, born out by experience in every country, is that human beings breed less the higher their standard of living. In consequence the solution of the problem posed by Canon James (March 11) is not the one he proposes, but a better development of the world's resources and a fairer distribution of its wealth such as Pope John Paul II has himself advocated.

I am, Sir, etc.

GEORGE MARTELLI,  
Wootton Manor,  
Dorset,  
March 11.

## Head first

From Mr J. S. F. Parker

Sir, His belief that many European countries have dismissed "the Queen, House of Lords, senior officials and judges" several times over might have suggested to Mr George Stern (March 10) how futile and socially divisive such proceedings tend to be. He would also do well to reflect that just the same countries have periodically adopted very brisk techniques for dealing with would-be revolutionaries and their views, whether genuinely subversive or just childishly silly.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN PARKER,  
University of York,  
Heslington,  
York,  
March 12.

From Professor Maurice Bruce

Sir, Mr George Stern, in commenting on Mr Pat Wall's advocacy of removing heads all round (March 10), would seem to have forgotten that the English pioneered the procedure in the seventeenth century.

Yours faithfully,  
MAURICE BRUCE,  
22 Chorley Drive,  
Sheffield,  
March 10

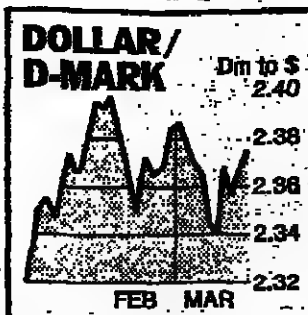
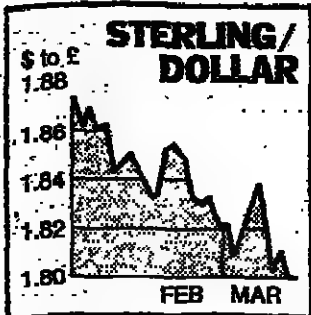






## BUSINESS NEWS

## Fears over the pound



Sterling dipped below \$1.80 at the end of last week, with foreign exchange markets worrying that lower interest rates as a result of the Budget might weaken the pound. Sterling also suffered from the strength of the United States dollar, which went up on fears that bad money supply figures in the United States would drive up interest rates on Wall Street. The dollar strengthened against the mark last week on similar fears of high United States interest rates.

## Memory chips for Plessey

Plessey Semiconductors is to enter the highly competitive market for large-scale memory chips. Its first product is a 16K CMOS static RAM—a chip that can store 16,000 bits of information and give access to any of them within a quarter-millionth of a second. Plessey's chip is at the premium end of the memory market—selling at least at £5 each—and it will not compete directly with the chips mass-marketed by the United States semiconductor giants such as Intel.

## Guinness Peat sales key

Guinness Peat shares have dropped by a third to 63p since the end of its boardroom row and the adjustments to the dismal outlook for profits. Tomorrow, the commodity and banking group announces its first-half figures. After the chairman's remarks at the annual meeting that the Chicago losses had continued, no-one is expecting last year's second-half losses to have turned around. The key will be the board's confidence about the second half and the effect of sales of loss-making activities.

## Saudi Arabia oil price cut 'myth'

Saudi Arabia wants to defend Opec's \$34 a barrel benchmark price against a world oil glut, but threatened tariff cuts by Nigeria could dash its hopes, says the Middle East Economic Survey.

United States proposals for a sea law treaty met scepticism from Third World delegates to the United Nations Assembly in New York.

## Japan to call for trade talks

Japan under pressure from the United States and Western Europe over its huge trade surplus, is said to be calling for trade talks. In Washington this week, a new round of international trade talks, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuraidachi said yesterday. The proposed talks, he said, would be similar to the Tokyo round of negotiations in 1979-79.

## THE WEEK AHEAD

## £1,100m BP target

## LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 568.9 down 1.0  
FT Gits 68.30 down 0.41  
FT All Shares 223.35 down 0.75  
Bargains 25,705 (Friday's close).

Hard on the heels of last week's better than expected results from Royal Dutch/Shell, BP Britain's first quarter results produced a satisfactory first results report with analysts looking for around £1,100m with a net dividend of 14p bringing total distributions for the year to 20.25p.

In the first three quarters of 1981 earnings totalled £739m, with an exceptionally poor second quarter followed by an improvement in the third where the contribution from its United States activities.

Economies and rationalization have led to lower stocks being held, and European refineries being closed to bring throughput more into line with capacity. Sales are down 11 per cent on 1980, but the worst could be over, and the current year could see a modest return in profits.

The group's competitive position has benefited from a more unified price structure, while the chemicals business saw some improvement in Europe during the quarter, but it remains depressed with substantial rationalization charges.

Oil shares have reflected the world glut and the cut in the price of crude oil by shipping back to the levels they last traded at in 1976, and while analysts remain bearish of the sector, if Saudi Arabia was to cut its crude price to \$28, BP would benefit through having the flexibility to buy the cheapest crude.

## ECONOMIC VIEW

A heavy week of economic statistics starts today with the first estimates for January industrial production. The Government hopes that they will not show a continuation of November and December's downturn, but the bad weather could distort them. Also today there are provisional figures for February retail sales, which follow on very good January figures. In Brussels, EEC Finance Ministers will be discussing the European Monetary System and relations with Japan.

New figures for average earnings in January and basic pay rates in February are due on Wednesday. Pay settlements remain to have been stable in recent months and little change is expected.

## DIARY

Today: Railway Staff National Tribunal on flexible rostering. London. British Caledonian Airways annual report. Energy Select Committee discuss combined heating and power, taking evidence from British Gas Corporation. Tomorrow: Lord Carrington speaking at American Chamber of Commerce lunch, London. Wednesday: CBI monthly council meeting. Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee discuss 1982 Budget and the Government's expenditure plans. The Industry and Trade Select Committee take evidence on the Post Office. Thursday: TUC's Women's Conference, Bournemouth. National Farmers' Union council meeting, London. Friday: BL 1981 preliminary results.

## BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY — Interim: Chambers and Farquhar, J. Jarvis and Sons, Link House Publications, Peel Holdings, Princes Metals Trust, Victor Products (Walsend) and Yarrow. Final: Barratt Developments, British Petroleum, W. Canning, Carlton Industries, Cement Roadstone, L.M. Ericsson, D.M. Lancaster, Mecom, Metastar, Transport Development, V.W. and Waverley Cameron. TOMORROW — Interim: Bankers' Investment Trust, Brodie's Bond, Liebig, Compco Holding, Ductile Steels, Guinness Peat, Wolsley Hughes, and Zambia Copper Investment. Final: J. Bibby, Boddingtons' Breweries, Bronx Engineering, Charterhouse Petroleum, Exco International, Great Northern Telegraph, I.M. George, Ingham, Johnstone's Paints, Edward Jones, and Trade Indemnity. WEDNESDAY — Interim: Wm. Boulton, Lawtex, Final: Britannia Arrow, Britannic Assurance, Wm. Collins and Sons, Corah, J. Hewitt and Sons (Fenton), John I. Jacobs, Johnson Group Cleaners, Lex Service Group, Hugh Mackay, L. Ryan, T. Tilling, Turner and Newall, and United States Debenture. THURSDAY — Interim: Bejam, A. and J. Mucklow, Pressac Holdings, and F.W. Thorpe. Final: James Fisher and Sons, Guest Keen and Nettlefolds, Hall Engineering, House of Fraser, KCA Drilling, Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, Sale Tilney, Sedgewick Group, Sharpe and Fisher, Steadley, and Supra Group. FRIDAY — Interim: Gartons, and Waring and Gillow. Final: BL Edinburgh Investment Trust, Midland Bank, and Montfort (Knitting Mills).

## Fears grow of Berec job rundown

By Ronald Pullen

Berec employees are stepping up their campaign to prevent the run-down of several parts of the Ever Ready battery group's activities.

These moves follow an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of Berec by its parent, Hanson Trust, which won a bitterly contested takeover battle for the group last December.

At most risk is Berec's research and development side where employees have

described the rationalization moves as spelling the end of the group's efforts to stay at the frontiers of battery technology.

Berec has spent more than £40m over the last four years to diversify away from the traditional zinc-carbon battery, mainly through the development of lithium cells. Staff is concerned that the Hanson-controlled Berec board is looking closely at its entire overseas operations which could lead to a concentration of manufacturing activities in this country.

The Tottenham home of the group's technical centre is the latest part of Berec to come under the threat of closure.

Last Friday 130 staff employed there marched through North London protesting over the company's proposals to relocate many of the scientists employed at the centre, which provides back-up research for all the group's factories at home and overseas.

The future of the Totten-

ham facilities are the subject of a management consultants investigation which could lead to a loss of about a third of the 200 staff who are mainly engaged in bringing new technology to the production stage.

The threat follows the closure of the advance products group in Abingdon, Oxon with the loss of 81 jobs. This part of the group was involved in long-term research into new energy sources which, Mr Colin Stapleton the group's chair-

man, said would now take a back seat to more traditional battery technology.

Also thought to be under threat of closure is the group's head office at Whetstone in North London where 450 jobs are at risk.

Union officials fear that almost 1,000 jobs could go as a result of streamlining following the Hanson takeover. This is in addition to the 460 redundancies that have already been announced.

## GM wants more cuts from car workers

From Bailey Morris, Washington, March 14

The latest in a series of unprecedented labour negotiations in the motor industry gets under way tomorrow as General Motors Corporation, America's largest car company, attempts once again to convince the United Auto Workers' Union to accept big cuts in wages and benefits.

It is clear that the GM negotiations are more confrontational in tone than the successful talks between the union and the ailing Ford Motor Company which lost more than \$1,000m last year.

GM executives have told the union they will press for even larger wage and benefit concessions than those in the Ford pact.

Union leaders, still smarting from what they regard as GM's head-on tactics, last month in announcing several plant closures and lay-offs of 150,000 workers, do not seem disposed towards greater concessions.

Mr Douglas Fraser, UAW president, said last week he believes it would be unethical to grant profitable GM which earned more than \$33m last year, more concessions than those given to money-losing Ford.

GMs negotiating team, led by Mr Alfred Warren, vice-president of industrial relations, has painted a grim picture of stagnant car sales over the next four months and more lay-offs unless the union moves quickly to ease the company's cash flow pressures with wage concessions.

The same arguments were made by GM six weeks ago when talks were broken off suddenly after the UAW balked at demands for a reduction in wages, a cutback in paid holidays, and a relaxation of work rules governing parts made abroad.

Then, as now, union leaders remain sceptical and unwilling to accept GM's claim that its financial condition is shaky and in need of strong union support to meet the challenge of Japanese competition.

With Ford and Chrysler, you know there is trouble but with General Motors, you suspect the company is trying to take advantage of the tough economic times to break the union, a Detroit-based union leader who asked to remain anonymous, said.

Further complicating the negotiations was the announcement last week that GM and Toyota are discussing the possibility of a joint production venture for small cars in the United States market.

Even though nothing has been finalized, United States government officials are already raising strong and distrust concerns over the possibility of a joint venture between two of the world's largest car companies and union officials have also voiced objections.

A UAW spokesman said a joint production venture would avoid GM making a large investment in new plant and production facilities which would create more jobs in an industry which has lost more than 249,000 full-time positions in the past year alone.

It is an issue likely to be raised by the UAW as it probed the underlying financial condition of General Motors during the new contract negotiations which both sides hope to complete in six weeks' time.

On the plus side, he will again refer to the large share of the home market captured by the Metro and the Triumph Acclaim and is expected to stress the importance of collaboration deals with other manufacturers, particularly the Japanese.

## Telecom to seek private investment

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

British Telecom will be financially reconstructed before the issue of a profit-related "Buzby bond" announced by the Chancellor in his Budget last week. But any move towards privatization of the corporation will be opposed by the Post Office unions.

The Government will investigate a number of options for reconstructing the corporation — all intended to highlight ways through which it could be given access to private capital for its investment programme without breaching the Treasury limits on the public sector borrowing requirement.

A prospectus is being prepared for the intended sale in the autumn of a performance-related bond, expected to raise £150m for British Telecom. But the decision to launch or to go for another financial option will be taken later.

That decision will depend on the state of the money market and what shares have already been floated on the market through the sale of nationalized oil and gas reserves.

The government has long nurtured the idea of selling part of British Telecom, which has assets of about £16,000m. The complexities are enormous and the sale would require legislation and the capitalizing of British Telecom before the sale.

Both the Department of Industry and British Telecom have reports that "Buzby bond" has already been scrapped and that plans are now being made to sell off the corporation. British Telecom says it is preparing a

prospectus for the sale of the bond in consultation with its advisers, merchant bank, S. G. Warburg.

The Post Office Engineering Union, though opposed to the sale of British Telecom, is keen on any financial reconstruction which would allow the corporation to raise loans with greater freedom.

The bond issue is expected to be in units of £100 and it is thought that the tax on such a bond dividend would be paid by British Telecom.

The Treasury originally objected to the issue of a bond on the grounds that it was too costly in relation to other forms of raising money. However, it now appears to have changed its view.

But the issue of a £150m bond would have little impact on the investment capital required by British Telecom, which this year will spend £2,000m.

The corporation is already being encouraged to diversify its activities by forming subsidiaries with other companies to pursue particular projects. One such subsidiary, Marleham Enterprises, was formed recently with a number of City institutions to exploit the by-products of research from the corporation's laboratory at Marleham Heath, near Ipswich.

British Telecom is also being encouraged by the Government to expand its manufacturing capability. It is not yet clear whether the corporation would be able to use the profits from these activities to subsidize its other programmes.

## Gill continues battle over ACC payoff

By Philip Robinson

Mr Jack Gill, dismissed managing director of Associated Communications Corporation, returns to the High Court today to fight his defence of a proposed £500,000 record golden handshake against opposition from ACC institutional shareholders led by the Post Office Pension Fund and now supported by TVW Enterprises.

Mr Gill will apply for a further adjournment to allow a special ACC shareholders meeting to vote on whether he should get the compensation payment and buy a 10 per cent stake in the £100,000 below its market value.

While the Post Office Pension Fund action has been running in the High Court, a special meeting scheduled nearly 10 weeks ago, has been continually adjourned. It is due to be resumed at 2pm on Thursday.

The Post Office Fund will oppose a further adjournment of the case. It has said before that it has no objection to the special shareholders meeting being held, provided that none of its decisions are implemented.

Four ACC directors, including Lord Grade, the former chairman, have promised to cast their 43 per cent vote in favour of Mr Gill's payment and property deal.

He faces a small meeting of the Takeover Panel today to explain why his TVW group failed to declare ACC share dealings within 24 hours as required by the code. He is also due to instruct that the audited profit forecast for ACC covering the 12 months which end in a fortnight, should be sent to shareholders.

The "rev" in the battle to control ACC, the Heron Corporation's Mr Gerald Ronson, met his advisers informally yesterday.



Bert Waterman shows off one of his special bricks

## A West End showcase for century-old skill

Brickmaker Bert Waterman, working at Swanage Brick and Tile in Dorset — one of the country's few remaining handmade brickworks — has been busy preparing "specials" which are to be used to build a fire station in London's Shaftesbury Avenue. Bricks have been made on the Swanage site for 100 years and are produced from multi-coloured clays dug from the Wealdon beds on the Isle of Purbeck. The company's 19th century kilns can hold 40,000 bricks which are baked for 70 hours.

Meanwhile on the wider construction front, Savory Mills, in a major survey of contractors, house builders and plant hire companies, published today, say that companies weathering the recession are in a remarkably buoyant fashion.

"The United Kingdom is not alone in experiencing a savage recession in construction output but the fall in the workload in the United States, Continental Europe and elsewhere was much more marked in 1981 than in the previous year."

Bleak conditions were likely to continue throughout 1982 and it was unlikely that any recovery would take place until 1983 in most major construction markets.

"Our leading contractors are now companies of great strength and diversity, while a number of medium-sized contractors and house builders have also transformed themselves into much stronger vehicles than was the case as little as five years ago."

"We believe these companies will stand comparison with any in the world," the study concluded.

## Edwardes to reveal £500m loss

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of BL, will this week paint a new and brighter picture for the state-controlled motor group, despite reporting losses for last year of about £500m.

Disclosing the company's 1981 financial results on Friday, Sir Michael is expected to reaffirm his belief that BL will be trading profitably next year and will no longer need taxpayers' support.

The most significant improvement has been in the cars division, so much troubled in the past by labour relations problems, where losses of £266m have been cut by £100m and pro-

ductivity improved to its best level in BL's history. A large proportion of the gains, however, have been offset by the unexpected slump last year in the commercial vehicle market, both at home and abroad, which has forced directors of Leyland Vehicles to conduct a major reappraisal of the trucks business and which, in turn, led to the recent strike over planned redundancies.

The truck and bus side of BL probably will show a loss of £80m for 1981.

Sir Michael has already told MPs that the net result will be a 1981 loss only slightly better than 1980's, which included £139m

for plant closures and redundancies. Sir Michael leaves what most observers have regarded as the most difficult job in the motor industry in the autumn and will probably take the opportunity on Friday to spell out the success of the cars division and the further challenges that will face his successor.

On the plus side, he will again refer to the large share of the home market captured by the Metro and the Triumph Acclaim and is expected to stress the importance of collaboration deals with other manufacturers, particularly the Japanese.

On the minus side, he will again refer to the large share of the home market captured by the Metro and the Triumph Acclaim and is expected to stress the importance of collaboration deals with other manufacturers, particularly the Japanese.

## Dearth of apprentices in transport industry

## Worry over skill shortage

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Fears are growing in the road transport industry of a chronic shortage of skilled craftsmen by the mid 1980s. The number of first-year apprentices in such trades as mechanic, body builder and vehicle electrician has fallen by 70 per cent in three years from 13,000 to an estimated 3,500 in 1981-82 and there are no signs that companies are planning for higher recruitment in the present training year.

The problem has been worsened by a disturbing increase in the proportion of apprentice drop-outs from a traditional 10 per cent of the national total to 14.5 per cent.

Rapidly rising wastage is giving cause for considerable alarm, according to the Road Transport Industry Training Board. In 1980 it predicted that the industry would need to recruit about 25,000 apprentices by 1982 but by the end of 1981 the two-year total had not reached 10,000 "which means that the industry is already some 15,000 apprentices short of anticipated needs."

standards, reducing levels of expenditure and rising unemployment. In the heavy haulage industry a rise of 7p a gallon on the price of diesel and a 25 per cent excise duty increase — both announced in the Budget — will intensify the need for savings and apprentice intake could suffer further.

The board has now published a special issue of its newspaper, *Transport Training*, to highlight the craft recruitment problems.

The board stresses that manpower cuts have also affected clerical workers, supervisors and managers, many of whom are well qualified, and says that they could be lost to the industry permanently.

"Past experiences show, however, that when economic recovery does eventually occur its effect will be more rapid and have greater implications for manpower and training needs in the road transport industry than in other sectors of the economy."

According to RTITB statistics, there were almost 34,000 apprentices in the industry during 1980-81.

A motor mechanic at work on a declining breed.

Recessionary conditions have forced many transport companies to cut training budgets savagely. In common with other service industries, says the board, transport has been particularly badly hit by a decline in real living

## NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

## W. R. Grace Overseas Development Corporation

5% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of April 1, 1966 providing for the above Debentures, said Debentures aggregating \$750,000 principal amount have been selected for redemption on April 1, 1982 through operation of the Sinking Fund at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to said date, as follows:

Outstanding Debentures of \$1,000 each of prefix "M" bearing the distinctive numbers ending in any of the following two digits:

02 11 29 30 35 45 55 60 68 84

Also Debentures of \$1,000 each of prefix "M" bearing the following serial numbers:

2	1181	2121	3181	4281	5281	6281	7881	8881	9581	10281	11381	12081	12881	13881	14581
81	1481	2581	3681	4781	5781	6881	7881	8881	9881	10881	11881	12881	13881	14881	15881
161	1881	2881	3881	4881	5881	6881	7881	8881	9881	10881	11881	12881	13881	14881	15881
161	1981	2981	3981	4981	5981	6981	7981	8981	9981	10981	11981	12981	13981	14981	15981

Payment will be made upon presentation and surrender of the above Debentures with coupons due October 1, 1982 and subsequent coupons attached at the main offices of any of the following: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 30 West Broadway, New York, New York 10015; Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt am Main, London and Paris; Algemeen Bank Nederland N.V. in Amsterdam; Credito Italiano in Milano; and Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. in Luxembourg. Coupons due April 1, 1982 should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

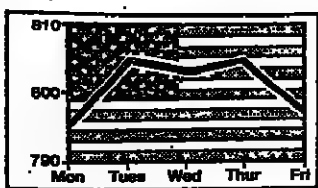
On and after April 1, 1982 interest shall cease to accrue on the Debentures selected for redemption. The current conversion price of the Debentures is \$57.32 per share of Common Stock of W. R. Grace & Co.

W. R. GRACE OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Dated: March 1, 1982



# Dow Jones slide should continue



The Dow Jones industrial average dropped below the 800 mark for the first time in almost two years last week and is expected to continue its downward movement today.

Fears that the Federal Reserve would announce a large increase in the nation's money supply pushed the Dow down 8.19 points on Friday to 797.37, a fall of 9.99 points for the week.

That concern proved to be well founded when the Federal Reserve said the supply had risen \$3,400m (£1,889m) in the latest reporting week, and gloom over that figure could send the Dow plunging for the 12th Monday in a row.

The market followed what is becoming a familiar pattern last week. It plunged 11.89 points on Monday to 795.47, rallied to above the 800 mark in the middle of the week, and then fell again by Friday. Technology stocks suffered the largest losses, and volume was the third largest in history with 305.39 million shares changing hands.

## ZURICH

### Gloom remains

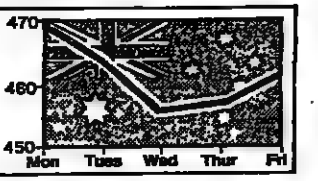
With full employment, a hard currency, a healthy balance of payments and a recent decline in inflationary pressures, Switzerland has little to complain of. But its bourses have registered a lamentable performance since the beginning of this year and on the basis of last week's movement show little sign of moving upwards in the near future.

The gloom affected share prices with Oerlikon Bearer and BBC falling to seven-year lows and Alusuisse falling below its Fr500 (£149) nominal value to hit its lowest price ever. In banks Credit Suisse was weak, dropping below Fr1,800.

The stampede out of shares was blamed in part on large institutional investors in the United States, Britain and Switzerland, who appear to have discovered a predilection for bonds instead of equities. Bonds, it is argued, should profit from falling interest rates while companies are likely to suffer from the recession in Switzerland's major trading partners and the strength of the Swiss franc.

## MELBOURNE

### Modest rally



The Melbourne Stock Exchange staged a modest rally yesterday and finished the week at roughly the same as the previous Friday's close. But no-one was prepared to say a prolonged recovery had started.

The Australian Prime Minister's speech on Tuesday did nothing to improve confidence.

Most discussion on the U.S. economy centred on whether the recession would turn into — or was already — a depression, rather than when the situation would improve. Most brokers say a recovery in the U.S. economy, or the expectation of one, is necessary before share prices in Australia begin a sustained improvement.

Of the five main indices two, the metals and minerals and the all resources, had small gains. The metals and minerals put on 4.6 points to 330.8 and the all resources 2.3 points to 339.8.

## HONGKONG

### Technical rally



Helped by good results from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the market staged a technical rally, with the Hang Seng index closing at 1,197, up 38 points on the week. Average daily turnover was up at HK \$203m (£19.06m).

The week's key moment came on Tuesday when after sharp falls the market tested 1,100, finding strong support, including some institutional buying. The Hongkong Bank's results, showing net profits of more than Hongkong \$2,000m, helped bolster confidence.

One strong rumour has been that property tycoon Li Ka-Shing has been buying in. His quoted vehicle, Cheung Kong, was one of the strongest performers, finishing the week at 15.80 from a low of 13.90.

But another of last year's actively traded stocks, Carpan, maintained its recent downturn, closing at 3.65, down 15 cents.

## SINGAPORE

### Sentiment low

The slide on the Singapore market which began on February 26 has yet to finish its course. Meanwhile bargain hunters are picking up large blocks of quality stocks dumped by overseas institutions.

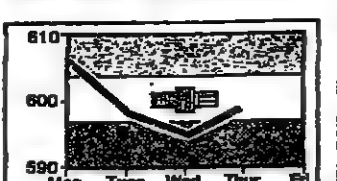
Last week's trading scraped the support level of 680 with a low of 687.49, followed by a short technical rebound which played itself out by the weekend. Sentiment remained depressed despite good results from three out of the big bank's leading analysts to recommend investment in banks as well as marine industry and hotel stocks.

For 1982, group after-tax profits, United Overseas Bank reported a 44.5 per cent

growth to 133.4 million Singapore dollars (\$34.7m) while earlier the Development Bank of Singapore had shown an increase of 62 per cent to S\$112.7m. Overseas Union Bank reported 44.8 per cent growth to S\$47.1m. Overseas-Chinese Banking Corporation is expected to disclose equally commendable results soon.

## JOHANNESBURG

### Battle for stores



Takeover battles are what Johannesburg lives and breathes on and the struggle for London-quoted Greatmans Stores has been the issue gripping the Stock Exchange.

Mr Nanie Kirsch, a highly successful local entrepreneur, bid 25 rand a share for the voting shares of Greatmans. Meanwhile Greatmans published interim figures and an interim dividend. Mr Kirsch did not believe the figures and, after further inquiry, Greatmans reduced the interim from 35 to 15 cents and also announced that its profit statement was down 51 per cent on revision.

Kirsch is bidding for the non-voting shares to win control but it seems clear that sellers are far less desperate than he. These shareholders are not prepared to release their shares until they find out what is involved in the rest of the machinery. If Mr Kirsch wins control of Greatmans, which seems likely, he will control the third biggest industrial group in South Africa after South African Breweries and Barlows and a combined turnover of over R 3,200m.

## CAPITAL MARKETS

# Mark may be right for revival

Bond dealers and analysts have watched a flood of dollar issues on the Euro-market this year. But there are the first faint signs that in the coming months fund managers and investors will look more kindly on the Deutschmark than they have for a while.

The evidence falls into two categories: the long-term and cyclical considerations, and the rather short-term changes occurring to interest rates and currencies. By the middle of the year these could combine to create a favourable climate for the Deutschmark.

The share of dollar bonds in total new issues has been declining on a secular trend. In 1971 the dollar accounted for 5 per cent of new issues when they were worth \$7,700m. But by 1980 the percentage had fallen to 42 per cent from a market swollen to \$38,000m.

Over the same period the share taken by European currencies grew from 36 per cent to 51 per cent. The Deutsche mark raised its stake from 16 per cent to 22 per cent, while the Swiss franc followed from 11 per cent to 20 per cent. All other currencies were a long way behind.

This trend was not even, however. Expectations that the Deutsche mark would be revalued prompted a rapid upswing in Deutsche mark investments from the equivalent of \$2,821m to \$6,513m in three years of the seventies. Conversely, the inflow reflected the dollar's weakness, tempting some analysts to talk of a dollar-Deutsche mark cycle.

The idea has been revived again. Looking several months ahead one can argue that short-term factors will

favour the German against the American currency. Lower oil prices will help the German balance of payments more than the American; and American interest rates, which have dominated the bond market by translation

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)		
STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Toronto Dominion Bank	100%	14.74
Port of London Authority	98%	13.81
Swedish 1982 (1984)	100%	14.86
Swedish 1984 (1986)	100%	14.36
Continental 1984 (1986)	98%	15.19
World Bank 1984 (1986)	101%	14.25
World Bank 1986 (1988)	101%	13.94
World Bank 1988 (1990)	101%	13.46
World Bank 1990 (1992)	101%	13.46
World Bank 1992 (1994)	101%	13.46
World Bank 1994 (1996)	101%	13.46
World Bank 1996 (1998)	101%	13.46
World Bank 1998 (2000)	101%	13.46
World Bank 2000 (2002)	101%	13.46
World Bank 2002 (2004)	101%	13.46
World Bank 2004 (2006)	101%	13.46
World Bank 2006 (2008)	101%	13.46
World Bank 2008 (2010)	101%	13.46
World Bank 2010 (2012)	101%	13.46
World Bank 2012 (2014)	101%	13.46
World Bank 2014 (2016)	101%	13.46
World Bank 2016 (2018)	101%	13.46
World Bank 2018 (2020)	101%	13.46
World Bank 2020 (2022)	101%	13.46
World Bank 2022 (2024)	101%	13.46
World Bank 2024 (2026)	101%	13.46
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## BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

## INTER-CITY PEOPLE

## BRIGHTON Driving force at CSMA

Rex Collier is the chairman of the travel service company of the Civil Service Motorists' Association, one of the few travel companies in this country which is still buoyant in these hard times.

He tells me that the Brighton-based CSMA has 225,000 members who pay a subscription of £5 a year for benefits such as 5 per cent off Channel crossings, as well as attractive rates at their own country club, Paves Hall at Clitheroe, Lancashire.

Then there are the package tours - sorry but the Majorca and Rhine Cruise trips are already sold out, although bookings are now being taken for next month's 1982 visit to Philadelphia (1919 a head) for that city's tricentennial celebrations.

Collier, a retired MoD man, says civil servants who retire after 40 years' service do so with a £3,000 gratuity ranging from £5,000 for a messenger to £23,000 for an assistant secretary.

"So what's a £3,000 holiday for himself and the wife? It's nothing", he adds.

## EDINBURGH Stand and deliver

Peter Mason, the managing director of the construction company Northwest Holst Scotland, has let his lads loose on an unusual contract to build a new east stand at the home of the Scottish Rugby Union, the Murrayfield ground at Edinburgh.

The stand, which will seat 10,700 spectators, has to be ready within 40 weeks - and certainly no later than December - so as to be ready for the first international of the 1983 season, Scotland v Ireland in January.

Scottish Rugby Union has yet to raise all the money it needs to cover the modernisation of Murrayfield, which is likely to cost over £3m. However, I gather that the £2.2m needed for the new east stand is already in the SRU's coffers, so Northwest Holst's Mason can rest easy on that score, if not on that in the Scotland/Ireland match.

I look forward to the publication this week of a study by Anne Glyn-Jones of the prospects for small business in the Devon town of Honiton.

Among the difficulties faced by the small businessperson noted by Miss Glyn-Jones are

those of securing materials. She tells me she came across a creamery that could not get enough milk from the Milk Marketing Board (in Devon), a hatchery that could not get enough eggs, and even a stockman who could not get stones.

There is of course nothing sadder than an author who can't get a publisher, but Miss Glyn-Jones who is a researcher at Exeter University and has the backing both of the university and of Devon County Council for her study Small Firms in a Country Town (£3.00).

Ross Davies

## NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr Richard Pears has become managing director of Grundig International.

Mr Paul A. Smith has been appointed group finance director of Television.

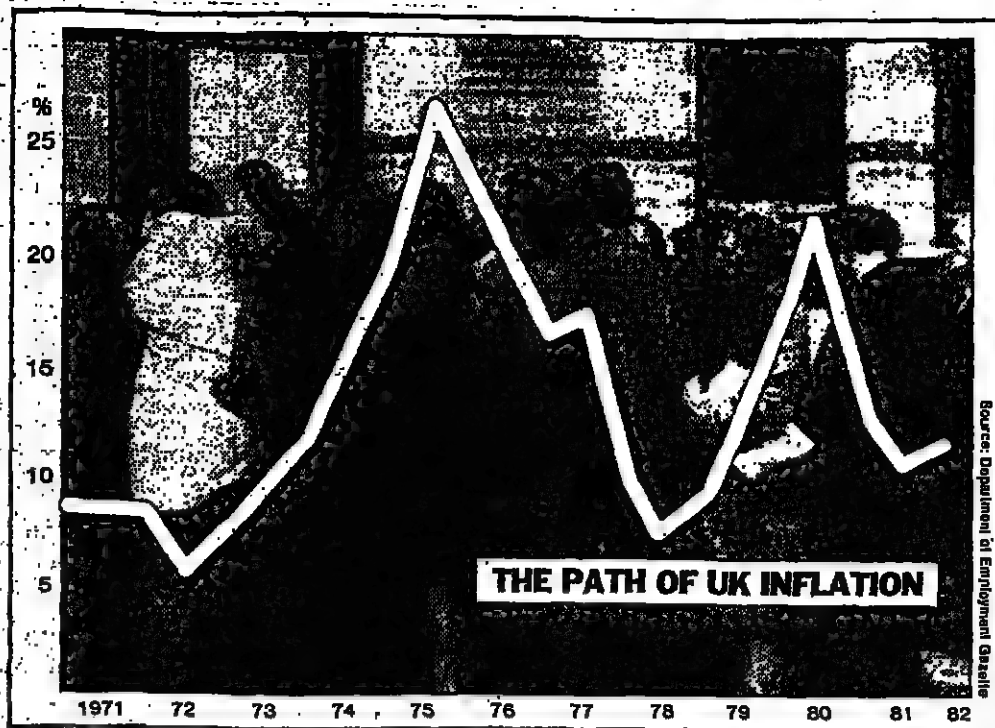
Mr P. A. FitzSimmons, finance director, and Mr D. E. Tagg, personnel and administration director, have been appointed to the board of Wainwright Mann and Trueman Breweries.

Mr D. P. McNaughton has been appointed managing director of Wilson's Manchester, succeeding Mr J. M. W. Wilson, who becomes director of property for the Grand Metropolitan Brewing and Retailing Division.

Dr Clifford North has been appointed technical director of G. E. A. Airchangers. Mr John Vernon becomes sales director.

Some economists believe our suffering is to no avail. Frances Williams reports.

## Should we learn to live with inflation?



The Treasury's model of the economy suggests that using tight money policies each 1 per cent fall in the annual inflation rate costs over four years the equivalent of 4 per cent of one year's Gross Domestic Product and an extra year's unemployment for 2½ per cent of the labour force.

Reducing the rate of inflation really so important as to make these costs worthwhile? Will lower inflation improve Britain's economic prospects? And how much lower does it have to be?

The Government has argued that in the long run there is no trade-off between more inflation and more unemployment. On the contrary, it believes, inflation causes unemployment. Bringing the rate down to low levels is a pre-condition of sustained economic growth and prosperity.

The ways in which inflation can be said to cause unemployment are discussed by Roger Bootle, economist with stockbrokers Capel-Cure Myers, in the December issue of the *Financial Review*.

First, inflation causes unemployment because governments try to deal with it by deflationary policies which cause unemployment. This, however, simply begs the question at issue, which is why inflation is so harmful that painful remedies are required.

Secondly, inflation which is more rapid than that of trade rivals causes loss of competitiveness which leads to job losses in industries squeezed by imports at home or in export markets abroad.

Bootle argues that this loss of competitiveness can be offset by allowing the pound to fall, though this is a risky move. It suggests that much of the benefit of depreciation is nullified by the attempts of wage-earners to recoup losses in real income.

However, far from trying to improve competitiveness this government has tried to bring down inflation by deliberately allowing the pound to rise during 1979 and 1980, with devastating consequences for industry. Even countries with an excellent inflation record, such as Germany or the Netherlands, have lost competitiveness through exchange rate appreciation. So lower inflation is not necessarily a passport to greater competitiveness.

Thirdly, it is argued that inflation leads to a shift from profits to wages as workers demand higher pay rises than the firms can afford through price rises. This leads to lower investment and to cutbacks in the number of workers firms employ.

Such a shift has undoubtedly taken place over the last 10 years or so but this is just as likely to be a cause of inflation, as workers attempt to increase their incomes at the expense of profits, as a consequence of it.

Deflationary policies, which rely on squeezing company finances in order to screw down wages, in fact make this profits pinch more severe.

Fourthly, inflation leads to uncertainty about real financial rewards. For example, a worker with a 10 per cent pay rise could see a big fall in living standards, unchanged standards or a substantial increase, depending on whether inflation turned out to be 15, 10 or 5 per cent without any certain way of knowing in advance.

One of the most damaging effects of this uncertainty is that businesses hold back on investment because the real return (and the real cost of the money they may need to borrow) is unpredictable. This depresses employment.

However, there is no firm evidence that uncertainty is greater when inflation is higher. Reducing the average level of inflation by a few per cent may not mean the rate is less variable.

Finally, inflation may depress consumption and thus employment because people save more to restore the real value of their money savings. But if this is thought to be the mechanism, deliberately depressing consumption through deflationary policies is positively perverse.

Mr Bootle concludes that inflation causes unemployment only because it affects different groups of people (or countries) unequally or unpredictably. Deflationary policies designed to bring down the average rate of inflation do little to ameliorate this central problem, while inflicting considerable damage of their own.

A number of economists believe that it is not inflation as such that causes problems but the fact that it is imperfectly anticipated. This leads, for instance, to arbitrary shifts of income and wealth from creditors to debtors - including redistribution on savings to young people borrowing to set up home, and from households who lend the Government money by buying gilts to the Government which sees the real value of its debt falling.

The solution, these economists argue, is not to

agonize over reducing inflation by a few percentage points, but to improve anticipation of inflation by wide-spread use of indexation for incomes, financial contracts and so on. Then the only costs of inflation will be the relatively insignificant administrative ones of changing price labels and so on.

"Provided that the costs of even perfectly anticipated inflation are not great, there is a good case for trying to cope with inflation by improving the degree to which inflation is anticipated, and ensuring that all parts of the economy are allowed to adjust to it," Roger Bootle argues.

There are even some economists, though fewer than there used to be, who believe that inflation has some positive benefits. In particular it provides an automatic reconciliation of the battle between competing groups for a higher share of national output.

This argument has lost some of its force during the 1970s because experience of rapid inflation has led to the final loss of "money illusion". All groups are wise to the fact that inflation erodes living standards. The distributional struggle is seen

increasingly for what it is, without the prospect of rapid economic growth to square the circle by giving to the poor without taking from the rich.

Without sufficient authority to compel a particular distribution of income, or sufficient consensus about what it should be, a tendency towards continuing and perhaps accelerating inflation may be inevitable.

Tackling inflation by creating unemployment, however, is likely to exacerbate the very distributional conflict which produces inflation in the first place.

Many economists, however, not by any means hard-line monetarists, share with the Government the belief that inflation must be controlled if the economy is to grow on a sustainable basis, because they see the choice not between a high steady rate and a low steady rate but between a steady rate and an accelerating one.

What are we left with? There seems to be little evidence that knocking a few percentage points off inflation produces benefits that justify the immense costs of achieving it through restrictive financial policies. Inflation, unlike deflation, does not cripple the economy. While undesirable, it is tolerable (and, through indexation and so on, could be made more so). Mass unemployment is not. A policy of deflation also fails to tackle the underlying causes of inflation. It exacerbates the distributional conflict, and does little to improve the pay bargaining system.

When demand revives, inflation is all too likely to pick up again, perhaps worse than before, as workers seek compensation for devalued standards and companies try to restore eroded profit margins.

Either we accept it and adjust to it as best we can, as some other high-inflation countries have done, or we attempt, through an incomes policy or otherwise, to bring a degree of consensus into the process of fixing incomes.

The most worrying feature of the Government's strategy is, as Roger Bootle says, "the dreadful prospect that granted success against inflation, granted even continuing success, after all we have been through, and with a now much weaker economic base, the underlying problems of the British economy would remain much as they were, almost unaffected by what the Government would regard as a tremendous achievement."

But the biggest imponderable is "the totally outside Europe's control. The EMS has been shielded in part by the strength of the dollar which has lumped together all continental currencies as 'weak'. What should happen to European exchange rates if, as European statesmen hope, American interest rates fall and international investment capital switches out of the dollar?"

The EMS is now operating in an economic environment that is rather similar to that in which the European "currency snake" operated in the 1970s and France had to drop out of that institution twice.

Because member states have failed sufficiently to coordinate their economic policies and have ignored the original timetable for institutional development of the EMS, it looks much more like the Snake than the monetary "system" envisaged at the Bremen and Brussels summits in 1978.

The EMS provides a modest framework for certain exchange rate disciplines, but depends for its survival on the political will of the member states. The Belgian threats in the February realignment showed how fragile this can be.

Against the good achieved in limiting currency fluctuations must be set the dangers which arise from fixing unrealistic exchange rates. Today the mark and the guilders are undervalued against the other members of the system and especially the French franc.

EEC finance ministers and central banks are working on various limited developments of the EMS to provide an appropriate aura of success to accompany its third birthday and the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome at the end of this month. But the changes will be largely symbolic, conferring, for example, a greater importance on the European Currency Unit while leaving it to markets and ordinary mortals to translate wishes into fact when conditions allow.

For Britain EMS membership would have been a real benefit when, as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product, it was at 3.1 per cent this year, below the German level of 3.6 per cent.

Other uncertainties must be added to the divergence in economic performance between France and Germany. Belgium, for example, is likely to move from being in the low inflation West German camp this year. Last month's franc devaluation could push the rate of price rises up to 10 per cent

## The EMS: a muted celebration

Brussels. The European Monetary System celebrated its third birthday this weekend. Since coming into operation after an inauspicious delay of nearly three months, it has become established as one of the totems of the European Community.

The three yearly summit gatherings of EEC leaders invariably put on record a few reverent words praising its success. The EEC Commission fuses over it like a 19th century nanny, jealous that the member states are responsible for its development and always proposing ways in which the infant can grow and become a credit to the bureaucrats in Brussels.

To its credit, the European Monetary System (EMS) has undoubtedly acted as a stabilising influence on the currencies of those countries that are full members.

But it has fallen short of many of the hopes and fears invested in it during the summer of 1978, when Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France pushed ahead with the idea of creating a zone of monetary stability in Europe in defiance of the scepticism of the British Government of Mr James Callaghan.

On the debit side, it has failed to contribute to a narrowing of differences in the economic development of the richer and poorer EEC member states.

It has not provided the Europeans with an effective weapon against the movements of the dollar on foreign exchange markets and the vagaries of American economic and monetary policies. The system, which was inspired in part by a wish to "do something" about the weak dollar of the Carter Presidency, failed then just as it has failed over the past year to deal with the strong dollar and high interest rates arising from the policies of President Reagan.

There have been five adjustments made to the central rates at which the currencies participating fully in the exchange rate regime of the EMS are linked.

While it would be wrong to hold such changes against the system - it was specifically intended to provide for fixed but adjustable exchange rates in Europe - it would be equally false to dismiss the changes as a matter of mere routine.

They are a symptom of weakness in that they bear witness to the lack of economic convergence between the member states. Moreover, the most recent adjustment provoked by Belgium's wish for a large devaluation of its franc was

dramatic proof that in monetary affairs the national interest must in the end count above the international.

Since the EMS was first mooted, Belgium had been counted as its truest supporter. But in the row over its plans to steal a competency from the EMS, the Belgian Government threatened at one point to leave the system.

The whole episode has poisoned relations with Luxembourg, with which Belgium has formed an economic union for 60 years. Although the EMS supports the promotion of monetary and economic cooperation in the EEC, the first the Luxembourg authorities knew of the Belgian plans was when Herr Horst Schulmann, the EEC monetary committee, summoned them on Friday night to a hastily called meeting in Brussels the following day.

Friction can happen in the best of families. But the nasty taste left by the February central rate adjustments has come at a particularly inopportune time.

For the global economic factors that helped to contribute to the success of the EMS in limiting exchange rate fluctuations could cease to operate in the future.

When the EMS was in the process of being set up, the overriding fear of many European governments was that their currencies would be dragged upwards in the wake of the deutschmark. The German currency appeared to have an almost limitless potential for revaluation on foreign exchange markets.

Some governments like the French were prepared to risk hitching their currencies to the deutschmark in the hope that hard currency policies would force inflation out of their domestic economies. Others like Belgium and Denmark had little choice because of the relative smallness of their economies and their high dependence on bilateral trade with Germany.

The Labour government declined to keep Britain out of the EMS partly because it feared the loss of competitiveness that would follow membership of a Deutschmark currency zone.

But to everybody's surprise Germany turned, under the impact of the second

major increase in oil prices, from a surplus to a deficit country and ran up the higher balance of payments deficit of any industrial country in 1980.

This weakening of Germany's external position helped disguise the fact that France, the other pole in the EMS, was making heavy weather in tackling inflation. Despite a dogged policy of austerity, Giscard's Prime Minister M. Raymond Barre failed to hold inflation below 10 per cent. The rate of price increases has been moving upwards since the EMS was created and the socialist

creating further pressure for a currency adjustment.

But the biggest imponderable is "the totally outside Europe's control. The EMS has been shielded in part by the strength of the dollar which has lumped together all continental currencies as 'weak'. What should happen to European exchange rates if, as European statesmen hope, American interest rates fall and international investment capital switches out of the dollar?"

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## Business Editor

## A Pandora's Box from Sir Geoffrey

The indexation of capital gains tax and the decision to open up index-linked government stocks to all are potentially the most revolutionary moves in the savings market for a decade of more. Certainly they are the most radical measures announced in last week's Budget and will have far-reaching implications for the investing institutions, the movement of sterling, conventional gilts, equities and the Government's funding programme.

First, there is debate on how indexing for everybody will affect the institutions. There is a school of thought that a major selling point of the exempt funds was their tax efficiency. Now that the taxpayer on the Clapham omnibus can enjoy the same advantages, the argument runs, the funds must henceforth demonstrate their ability to innovate. And indeed a life office has already been quick off the mark by introducing a unit-linked gilt fund.

Doubtless the banks, other life offices and unit trusts will follow suit with schemes designed to offer savers full protection against inflation. More importantly for the future structure of the savings industry, these schemes are likely to tighten the grip of the institutions after the private investors' initial fling with the 2 per cent Treasury stock 1983 which will meet with an enthusiastic response this week. In the three working days since the index-linked issues led the way to one of the largest gilt-edged bonanzas in living memory. So much for any hopes the Government may have harboured about cutting down the power of the institutions through indexation for all. The middle-men will survive and thrive.

But whatever the competition, the basic principle is revolutionary. The new indexed stock is kin to the creation of a new currency and has more in common with property or an equity than with a conventional gilt. Investors if they hold the stock for six years can calculate exactly their capital return.

And since it has virtually no competition internationally it is a fair

assumption that OPEC will regard the new instrument as a profitable and easily accessible alternative to oil in the ground.

This brings us to the impact on sterling. This could be substantial in the medium-term, although the Government must be hoping that a rush will be avoided, firstly because the oil producers' financial surplus has dwindled and secondly, because other countries will introduce index-linked issues of their own.

Should the rush on index stocks become embarrassing, the Government has the option of buying in conventional gilts, or alternatively, selling more indexers to mop up the demand. The problem with the first option is that it could wreck the market, while the second course would merely lower the real return, already down from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent last week.

Third, other savings instruments like bank and building society deposits will become less attractive. Holders will switch (albeit slowly) into investments which offer a large element of capital gain.

Fourth, and most important, is the question raised by the philosophy of indexation. Does it build in inflationary expectations or does it focus minds on real instead of nominal values? The answer is almost certainly the latter. Indexation of savings without indexation of say wages, and prices as in Brazil, should not inflate expectations. It should on the other hand, kill the notion of paper profits which has been the main feature of the housing market for the past decade time since 1945. The immediate future is likely to see the pension funds and life offices pulling out of index stocks as the real return falls further away from the 3 per cent minimum they feel actually worthwhile. The gap will be filled by private and foreign investors.

Longer-term, indexation could have a profound impact on investment flows, and how the institutions sell their wares. Unwittingly or not, the Chancellor may have opened a Pandora's Box.

## Murray Western Investment Trust PLC

## A satisfactory year

The net asset value of each ordinary and B ordinary share increased over the year by 11.8 per cent, compared with a rise in the FT Actuaries All-Share Index of 7.2%.

## Results for the year ended 31st December, 1981

	1981	1980
Equity shareholders' interest	£93,525,965	£83,650,035
Asset value per share	117.7p	105.3p
Revenue available for ordinary shareholders	£1,978,487	£1,835,673
Earnings per ordinary share	2.55p	2.38p
Ordinary dividend per share	2.50p	2.30p
Capitalisation issue in B ordinary shares	2.1255%	2.28042%

## Geographical distribution of investments at 31st December, 1981

	1981	1980		1981	1980
UK	41.81%	39.65%	Europe	3.18%	2.21%
North America	32.80%	35.00%	Brazil	0.38%	0.70%
Japan & Far East	15.51%	12.33%	South Africa	—	0.33%
			Bonds	93.63%	90.22%
				6.31%	9.78%
				100.00%	100.00%

## Investment policy

The board has decided that the time is appropriate to increase substantially the US portfolio. It is proposed to switch approximately half of the UK portfolio and approximately one-quarter of the Japanese portfolio into the United States. Initially a substantial part of this money will be invested in US bonds, until it seems appropriate to re-invest in US equities. Some increase in the European portfolio is likely.

The board has also decided to increase the gearing at the present time by raising short term currency loans, partly in US dollars and partly in yen, to the value of £10m. The cash raised from these loans will be invested in US bonds.

Copies of the report may be obtained from the Secretary, Murray Western Investment Trust PLC, 163 Hope Street, Glasgow G2 2UH.

An Investment Trust managed by Murray Johnstone Limited.

**Murray Johnstone**



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### Promise un

By Vince Welch

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USSR) 1:02.91; 200m butterfly: 1, I. G.  
(EG) 2:09.81; 1. H. Dahne (EG) 2:11.94;  
Poles (USSR) 2:12.68; 100m breast-  
1. U. Gensel (EG) 1:09.45; 2, A. B.  
(USSR) 1:12.03; 3, 2. Horns (EG) 1:  
400m freestyle: 1, K. Schmidt (EG) 4:13.  
A Zonnenbrod (EG) 4:15.15; 3, O. Tra  
(USSR) 4:17.97 4:100 medley relay relay  
Germany (Kleber, Gensel, G.  
Mannke) 4:08.82; 2, E. Germany  
USSR (Gorchikova, Buzelle,  
Stroudnikova).



the young forward, Eureka, scored two second-half tries. Trinity had the disappointment of seeing the referee disallow a runaway try by Florio, who was fouled by a touch judge when they were close to a try on several occasions but had to be content with a solitary penalty try from Lyons.

At the interval a score by the second division outsiders, Hahax, before winning 16-10. With nine minutes to go the score was 10-10. The referee was called to the game to the powerful first division side. Then Tobias dropped a goal and Hull made a penalty with a scrum. The score was goal and goal from Crooks. Dalglish and O'Hara got the other Hull tries. Langan scored a try for Hahax and Agar landed three penalties for the visitors.

In Saturday's bruising war of attrition at Bradford dominated by close marking and ruthless tackling, the visitors, who were in the fight again by courtesy of injury in the last seconds from Jimmy Myler after his brother, Johnny, had kicked ahead, had been reduced to a slender chance of an interesting try for Widnes, kicking ahead over 80 yards and touching down. John Myler kicked a penalty for the visitors and scored a goal. Northern scored a goal from 0-5 to 0-5 with a try by David Redfern made by his brother Alan, with two penalty tries from the same half-back.

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am ..... 25 touch down their first, Dia adding the goal.

[illegible]

A Jarryd (Sweden) beat H-D Beutzi (VH)

**By John Clemison**      scrum that was staggering about  
like the proverbial 16-legged

**LOW JUMPING** Bill Cupt 1, Sean Grant 2, Ian Gordon 3, Alan Gordon 4, Peter McIntyre 5, Peter McIntyre 6, Peter McIntyre 7, Peter McIntyre 8, Peter McIntyre 9, Peter McIntyre 10, Peter McIntyre 11, Peter McIntyre 12, Peter McIntyre 13, Peter McIntyre 14, Peter McIntyre 15, Peter McIntyre 16, Peter McIntyre 17, Peter McIntyre 18, Peter McIntyre 19, Peter McIntyre 20, Peter McIntyre 21, Peter McIntyre 22, Peter McIntyre 23, Peter McIntyre 24, Peter McIntyre 25, Peter McIntyre 26, Peter McIntyre 27, Peter McIntyre 28, Peter McIntyre 29, Peter McIntyre 30, Peter McIntyre 31, Peter McIntyre 32, Peter McIntyre 33, Peter McIntyre 34, Peter McIntyre 35, Peter McIntyre 36, Peter McIntyre 37, Peter McIntyre 38, Peter McIntyre 39, Peter McIntyre 40, Peter McIntyre 41, Peter McIntyre 42, Peter McIntyre 43, Peter McIntyre 44, Peter McIntyre 45, Peter McIntyre 46, Peter McIntyre 47, Peter McIntyre 48, Peter McIntyre 49, Peter McIntyre 50, Peter McIntyre 51, Peter McIntyre 52, Peter McIntyre 53, Peter McIntyre 54, Peter McIntyre 55, Peter McIntyre 56, Peter McIntyre 57, Peter McIntyre 58, Peter McIntyre 59, Peter McIntyre 60, Peter McIntyre 61, Peter McIntyre 62, Peter McIntyre 63, Peter McIntyre 64, Peter McIntyre 65, Peter McIntyre 66, Peter McIntyre 67, Peter McIntyre 68, Peter McIntyre 69, Peter McIntyre 70, Peter McIntyre 71, Peter McIntyre 72, Peter McIntyre 73, Peter McIntyre 74, Peter McIntyre 75, Peter McIntyre 76, Peter McIntyre 77, Peter McIntyre 78, Peter McIntyre 79, Peter McIntyre 80, Peter McIntyre 81, Peter McIntyre 82, Peter McIntyre 83, Peter McIntyre 84, Peter McIntyre 85, Peter McIntyre 86, Peter McIntyre 87, Peter McIntyre 88, Peter McIntyre 89, Peter McIntyre 90, Peter McIntyre 91, Peter McIntyre 92, Peter McIntyre 93, Peter McIntyre 94, Peter McIntyre 95, Peter McIntyre 96, Peter McIntyre 97, Peter McIntyre 98, Peter McIntyre 99, Peter McIntyre 100.

**VOLLEYBALL**

# family

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43; 5, France, 431; 6, Italy, 464.



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# Gooch's century checks South African progress

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent Johannesburg, March 14

The South African Breweries XI were given a considerable boost by a century from Gooch and Boycott. After being bowled out in their first innings for 150, and made to follow on, these two began the second innings with a partnership of 119. By close of play Gooch was 104 not out and the score 163 for two. The South Africans are still 81 runs ahead and the match ends tomorrow.

Some of Gooch's driving was magnificent and greatly enjoyed. For almost three hours he had Boycott in tow and for the last 70 minutes Learys hung on. It was a lovely day, warm with a light breeze.

To save the follow on the Englishmen needed 201. In the first innings, 101, it was thought, of credit, the follow-on rule is applied to five-day matches. Instead, it could be said to have the reverse effect. It is clear that in three and four day matches (this one is of four days) a side can be made to follow on and it is fewer than 150 runs behind.

This morning the South Africans were still 250 ahead when the Breweries XI were all out. This adjustment to the law therefore was irrelevant. It was a pity, all the same. As they relate, for example, to the availability of a new ball the law is not, in the ordinary way, but not, in the ordinary way, so far as the follow on is concerned.

Yesterday's crowd was just over 20,000, today's much the same. The referee, Edgar, who Gooch got his eye in came yesterday morning with, with a new ball, Taylor bowled very well. Having started the day at 277 for the South, the South Africans were soon 225 for five. The difference from the first day was that the id slip catch started to stick. Not that it counted for much in the end.

Pollock, now 38, showed how

# Edgar lays patient foundations

From Peter McFarlane, Auckland, March 14

New Zealand were in a strong position, leading Australia by 11 runs after the third day's play. The foundation of New Zealand's big lead was laid by their left-handed opener, Brian Taylor, who batted eight and a half hours for 161 with 22 boundaries, the highest score by a New Zealander in 14 Tests between the two countries. It was Edgar's third test century and he showed admirable concentration and defensive technique in blunting the Australian attack on a slow and unresponsive Eden Park wicket.

New Zealand's early batsmen

showed the way to a conclusive first innings lead on Saturday. Taylor, who had been in the first innings, was back in the second, and his innings was a masterpiece of concentration and defensive technique. He showed admirable concentration and defensive technique in blunting the Australian attack on a slow and unresponsive Eden Park wicket.

Today's play was marred by a series of misjudgments on the part of the New Zealand batsmen. The first of these was a misjudgment by Taylor, who was out for 161. The second was a misjudgment by Edgar, who was out for 101. The third was a misjudgment by Taylor, who was out for 161.

When they registered under resistance, when they were turned down. Australia face an enormous batting task as New Zealand's first innings total of 241 is a formidable target.

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# Ireland's word is Royal Bond

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent Dublin, March 14

Tommy Carberry missed last year's Cheltenham meeting because of injury and Tommy McGivern was in for him in the Gold Cup on Royal Bond. It is a pity that but for a terrible mistake at the 17th fence, Royal Bond would have been concerned in the Irish with Little Owl and Night Nurse.

As it was, with his chance of winning gone and appreciating the damage that could be inflicted on a young horse through persevering in atrocious conditions, McGivern pulled up Royal Bond before the second last fence. His thoughtfulness saved dividends this season.

The aspect of the Leopardstown success that so impressed McGivern was the manner in which he regained the rhythm of his jumping after he had been unsighted going into a fence around the halfway mark. He came with steady run through the 12th, drew clear of the good handicapper Owen's image.

Refuses to talk to journalists at 3.0 on Sunday afternoon she may be forced to do so at about 3.45 tomorrow if Gaye Chance returns to the winners enclosure. The horse that won the Schweppes, Donaghy Prince, is himself a fancied longshot and justifiably, Paul Kelleway, who enjoys riding at windmills since he so often comes off best, rode the horse on Sunday. It is a pity that he is not the only one of his sex who is hoping to become the first to train a Champion, so that the odds were that Kelleway would get his man.

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# Putting the record straight

As something which I wrote in last Friday's Times seems to have been widely misinterpreted, let me, as editor of Wisden, repeat that because the South Africans playing in this present series are being awarded Springbok caps, their having done so must be recorded in the Almanack.

As it happens, I believe the South African Cricket Union made the wrong decision to award caps, and that those who wear them will do so only unconsciously. The matches are not merit tests, not because it is a weak English party (with the exception of Sobhan, Gower, Gavine, Tavaré and possibly Willis it is about as good as you could get) but because, as was discovered in Australia by those who played with the South Africans, there is no substitute for a Test match. No one realizes this more acutely than those currently playing at The Wanderers.

However, like it or not, South

# Making way for the king's man

By John Karter

To contemplate a Champion Hurdle without Sea Pigeon is like looking forward to an Olympic 1,500 metres final without Coe or Ovett. The ravages of 11 seasons of racing having forced the old king to abdicate, the pretenders are ready to do battle for his crown. But not one of them has his air of majesty.

The more you look at the field the more you feel that this could be the year of the outsider. First since 1967 when Saurin Kit won at 100-6, because all the main contenders have at least a small question mark against them. It could be that luck has played its part perfectly for John O'Neill, Sea Pigeon's rider, for with Merry Kinnell's stable jockey, Sam Marshall, in the saddle O'Neill has been asked to deputise on Gaye Chance who, at around 16-1, looks worth a second mortgage each way.

Before he fails to make any show in the Schweppes Gold Trophy, Gaye Chance has been a leading favourite for the Champion. His credentials were impeccable and, overlooking that lapse - he was apparently knocked around like a football in the Schweppes - they still are.

He revels in soft ground, stays with acceleration and has proved himself against the best. He rose from the ashes of his Schweppes defeat with a conclusion, coming back to ride either Mr Bombs. So even if Mrs Rinnell

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# BASKETBALL

## Sunderland left with memories

By Nicholas Harting

Crystal Palace..... 111  
Sunderland..... 86

The fact that perfection once achieved is that much more difficult to attain a second time, must be Sunderland's rueful regret after relinquishing their grip on the National Championship trophy in Saturday's final of the Wembley play-offs. The team should not be allowed to detract from the performance of Crystal Palace, who overcame a team that had reached inspired heights when beating Solent in Friday's semi-final.

The trouble was, as Sunderland must have feared, that had little left to offer. Not that Palace would have laid down and died whatever Sunderland's inclination. "Under no circumstances would they have beaten us," Palace's coach, Danny Palmer, said and such was his own team's disposition that maybe he was right.

Since surrendering last year's title to Sunderland, Palace has also lost a home league game to them a month ago, a defeat that most cost them the league title. It was a cruel twist of fate that Palace had to face a team that had beaten them in the first half.

# GOLF

## Oosterhuis moves up to challenge the leaders

From John Ballantine, Florida, March 14

Peter Oosterhuis, who had previously won only £2,000 from seven tournaments this season, put himself into a fine position to win the first round of the 36-hole first round of the rain-interrupted Invitational classic in excellent form today.

Oosterhuis's 54-hole total of 205 (70, 67, 68) put him 11 under par overall and in joint fifth place with Bobby Clampett, behind the leaders George Burns and a powerful trio in joint second place of Tom Kite, Hale Irwin and Calvin Peete. Oosterhuis's ball striking was very much there also with 68, but Mark James fell back slightly.

Nine hours of golf in 85 degrees of humidity was certain to tell on some of the weaker spirits. Burns, who said he would not make the same mistake of playing defensively when he let David Graham shoot past him, attacked from the first drive to set a tremendous target on 200.

Oosterhuis began greenside bunker at the first but he played to within six inches of the flag and then settled into a steady run of nine more pars which took him into the tee at the 496-yard 11th, as he began, at seven under par for the tournament.

# BOXING

## Reaching his potential

Supporters of Dennis Andries may think that he has all seen up when he met Tony Collins in Bradford in their third and most important meeting for the vacant British light heavyweight championship. For Collins has beaten Andries on points in their first bout and then knocked him out in six rounds. But they could be about to change all that.

For a surprise, Collins, the 25-year-old American, said yesterday: "Tom Collins of three years ago is not the same man as Tom Collins of today." The main fault of the talented Collins that of stamina - has been corrected, Mr Callaghan says. As proof, he points to Collins's victory over Tony Collins last night. Collins, like Andries, had knocked out Collins and also beaten him on points. Collins is similar to Andries in style. He is strong, game and durable.

Mr Callaghan says that he was baffled by the fact that Collins had so much potential kept running out of steam despite going through the same rigorous training as his opponent. He was trained to get to the bottom of it, he said, when he was a director of Bradford Northern in the early seventies that the Great Britain Rugby League team were

# HOCKEY

## Superlative skills to savour

By Sydney Friskin

Suffolk 0  
Buckinghamshire 4

The county championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox, ended at Crane Sports Club, Ipswich, yesterday with a decisive victory for Buckinghamshire over Suffolk in the final. It was the third successive appearance in the final by a Bucks team, who won for the first time in 1980, but lost last year to Middlesex.

Suffolk's courage and determination had brought them into the final for the first time since they cleared the semi-final hurdle on Saturday by beating Surrey on penalty strokes after no goals had been scored in 30 minutes of extra time. Buckinghamshire qualified for the final by a more direct route, having beaten Chesham by two first-half goals, scored by Lally on open play and Dhami from a short corner.

What more need be said of Buckinghamshire's superb skills which once again displayed an appreciative crowd. Both collectively and individually they set their task with accuracy and precision, but with Suffolk it was a case of running strongly and getting nowhere.

# Twisting course poses problem

Josephine Marsh-Smith, with Tudor Court, and Mark Hall with Gala Gamble, share the honours in the two open intermediate section of the County of Gloucestershire horse trials at Tweseldown race course, near Alderdown, on Sunday.

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# Running water

Britain's first national marathon squad for women is sponsored by Evian Pure Mineral Water, who have promised support and advice on water training diets for the next three years. The period includes the first Olympic Games to feature the event for women.

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# Agostini in charge

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# Land's new post

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STATE OF GOING (cont'd). Ay: soft. Southwell: heavy, expectation at 7.30 only if overall. Tomorrow: Cheltenham: good to soft. Sedgely: good.



# Miss Cottrill and Miss Wood face a long slog

From John Hennessy, Copenhagen, March 14

After the euphoria of Friday, the despair of Saturday. That was the agony suffered by British camp followers at the world championship here. Whereas Jane Torvill and Christopher Dean rose majestically to the challenge of retaining their ice dance title, the British women's solo competitors fell sadly from grace.

Deborah Cottrill, fourth last year and holdover fourth place after the short programme, plummeted to tenth; Karen Wood, fifteenth last year, dropped two rungs on the ladder; and Diana Rankin at her first attempt, was twenty-third. There need be no regrets so far as Miss Rankin is concerned. This was her first experience, her first in any form of international competition, was an essential preliminary stepping stone.

There must, however, be some heart searching on the part of the other two. Can the one, Miss Cottrill, build on her excellent compulsory figures with a stronger free skating performance, overcoming a personal timidity of character? Can the other, Miss Wood, apply herself to the command of school figures and thus provide a reasonable launching pad for her free skating potential?

These are the agonizing thoughts that must go through

their minds, and those of their supportive parents, in the weeks ahead. For both there is the carrot of an Olympic blazer in 1994 but two more years is a long slog for that limited accolade for a British champion, as Miss Wood was, and Miss Cottrill both is and was.

Miss Cottrill was so out of sorts that she landed not a single triple jump. She took the gamble of the difficult triple flip (toe salchow) at the start of her programme and its failure followed. Safely landed, it would have put her on a high that would have lifted her over the full four minutes. Here she stumbled badly and so lost her confidence as to use both feet for all succeeding triple jumps.

Miss Wood got away for her usual spectacular start of triple toe loop, double toe loop and triple toe loop in combination but she fell on both the triple toe loop and the triple toe loop, a beginner at this level, more a predictable failure than a disaster. The basis of an elegant presence is clear and there is no need for her to feel discouraged or for the National Skating Association to regret their decision, at the third attempt to send her here.

The winner was Elaine Zayak, until now living through a series of disasters this year including third place in the American championship. Last year she seemed little more than a cute

jumping machine. Now the artistry is emerging and at 16 she has time to develop into a great champion. She rose from seventh place after the short programme, a tribute to the new scoring system that makes all things possible on the final night.

On the night Katarina Witt, the East German, she proved unequal to the task. The title was hers for the taking but, having failed with the triple flip after a dazzling opening combination of double toe loop and triple toe loop she fell away badly. One still suspects that she has even greater potential than Miss Zayak, her senior by eight months, but the question remains whether she has the character. Both have to beware another rapidly rising 16-year-old, Claudia Leistner.

Today was given over to the exhibitions, with Miss Torvill and Dean having the last word in closing the show. They created yet another fairy tale on ice, so appropriate to this city of Hans Christian Andersen.

**WOMEN'S FINAL POSITIONS:** 1. E. Zayak (USA) 2. K. Witt (GER) 3. C. Leistner (GER) 4. D. Rankin (GB) 5. K. Wood (GB) 6. D. Cottrill (GB) 7. J. Torvill (GB) 8. C. Dean (GB) 9. J. Torvill (GB) 10. A. B. B. (GB) 11. J. Torvill (GB) 12. J. Torvill (GB) 13. J. Torvill (GB) 14. J. Torvill (GB) 15. J. Torvill (GB) 16. J. Torvill (GB) 17. J. Torvill (GB) 18. J. Torvill (GB) 19. J. Torvill (GB) 20. J. Torvill (GB) 21. J. Torvill (GB) 22. J. Torvill (GB) 23. J. Torvill (GB) 24. J. Torvill (GB) 25. J. Torvill (GB) 26. J. Torvill (GB) 27. J. Torvill (GB) 28. J. Torvill (GB) 29. J. Torvill (GB) 30. J. Torvill (GB) 31. J. Torvill (GB) 32. J. Torvill (GB) 33. J. Torvill (GB) 34. J. Torvill (GB) 35. J. Torvill (GB) 36. J. Torvill (GB) 37. J. Torvill (GB) 38. J. Torvill (GB) 39. J. Torvill (GB) 40. J. Torvill (GB) 41. J. Torvill (GB) 42. J. Torvill (GB) 43. J. Torvill (GB) 44. J. Torvill (GB) 45. J. Torvill (GB) 46. J. Torvill (GB) 47. J. Torvill (GB) 48. J. Torvill (GB) 49. J. Torvill (GB) 50. J. 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**Edited by Peter Dear**

**Radio**

5.00 Simon Bates 11.30 Dave Lee  
 7.00 Trains Including 11.30 Andy Peabbles  
 5.00 Paul Burnett 11.30 Andy Peabbles  
 5.00 Peter Powell including 5.00-5.30  
 The Record Race 5.30 Newsbeat  
 7.00 Stayin' Alive with AMF Pops  
 12.00 Paul Burnett 11.30 Andy Peabbles  
 5.00 midnight — Close, VHF Radio 1  
 1 and 2 5.00 with Radio 2, 10.00 with  
 Radio 1 12.00-5.00 with Radio 2.

### World Service

BBC World Service can be received in  
 Western Europe on medium waves (648 kHz  
 30m) at the following times: 07.05 Twelve  
 News 07.15-08.15 News 07.45 Twelve  
 News 7.45 News Summary 7.30 Country  
 Style 7.45 Short Story 8.00 World News  
 8.15-8.30 The London Beach  
 8.30 Baker's Half-Dozen 9.00 World News  
 9.05 Review of the British Press 9.15 Notes

11.00	World News	11.09 News about	12.15
11.15	World News	11.15 News about	12.30
11.30	12.00	Revised News	12.45
11.45	Animal Vegetables or Minerals?	12.55	Country
12.00	World News Summary	1.30	Country
12.15	Style, 1.45	Poor Emigrants	1.50
12.30	12.45	John, 1.50	1.55
12.45	1.00	1.10	1.15
1.00	Today	5.00	5.00
1.15	World News	5.00	5.00
1.30	World News	5.00	5.00
1.45	World News	5.00	5.00
1.55	World News	5.00	5.00
2.00	World News	5.00	5.00
2.15	World News	5.00	5.00
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10.30	World News	5.00	5.00
10.45	World News	5.00	5.00
10.55	World News	5.00	5.00
11.00	World News	5.00	5.00
11.15	World News	5.00	5.00
11.30	World News	5.00	5.00
11.45	World News	5.00	5.00
11.55	World News	5.00	5.00
12.00	World News	5.00	5.00
12.15	World News	5.00	5.00
12.30	World News	5.00	5.00
12.45	World News	5.00	5.00
12.55	World News	5.00	5.00
1.00	World News	5.00	5.00
1.15	World News	5.00	5.00
1.30	World News	5.00	5.00
1.45	World News	5.00	5.00
1.55	World News	5.00	5.00
2.00	World News	5.00	5.00
2.15	World News	5.00	5.00
2.30	World News	5.00	5.00
2.45	World News	5.00	5.00
2.55	World News	5.00	5.00
3.00	World News	5.00	5.00
3.15	World News	5.00	5.00
3.30	World News	5.00	5.00
3.45	World News	5.00	5.00
3.55	World News	5.00	5.00
4.00	World News	5.00	5.00
4.15	World News	5.00	5.00
4.30	World News	5.00	5.00
4.45	World News	5.00	5.00
4.55	World News	5.00	5.00
5.00	World News	5.00	5.00
5.15	World News	5.00	5.00</

### CENTRAL

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Double Bunk (Jan Carmichael, Janette Scott) Comedy in which honeymooners in a houseboat attend a rich yachtsman's race from Catalis. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.00-7.00 News. 10.30 Parents and Teenagers. 11.00 News. 11.05 Left, Right and Centre: Politics presented by Jan Lander. 11.45 Paris by Night. 12.15 Am Come Course: News series on health. 12.30 Goodswon.

### TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good World. 9.25-9.35 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News Lookaround. 2.30-4.15 News. 7.00-7.15 News. 7.15-7.30 News (Frankie Howard. Ray Milland) Strange

reni Sharks. 6:00 News.  
10-11 PM. 8:30-7:00 Northern  
SD News. 10:32 Briefing.  
Summer House of Horror. 12:10  
Church Congress. 12:15  
pm.

**HTV**

10:30-4:15 P.m. 1:20pm-1:30  
pm. 4:30-5:15 P.m. True as a Turtle  
eye-weds heron from cruise  
on "Turtle" is far from what  
you have heard. 5:15-5:45  
P.m. 6:00-7:00 News.  
news. 10:30 Soap. 11:00  
and Teenagers. 11:30 Living  
of Jazz and Blues. 12:00  
pm.

**V CYMRU/WALES**

West except: 12:00-12:10pm  
News. 12:10-12:15pm  
4:45-5:15 Ser. 6:30 Yr  
Dydd. 9:45-10:00 Hill Street Blues.  
in Cyfyr. 11:30-12:00  
and Teenagers.

**E SYMBOLS MEAN:** \* STEREO  
+ AND WHITE M REPEAT

## DPP can abort prosecution

# MINAL



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